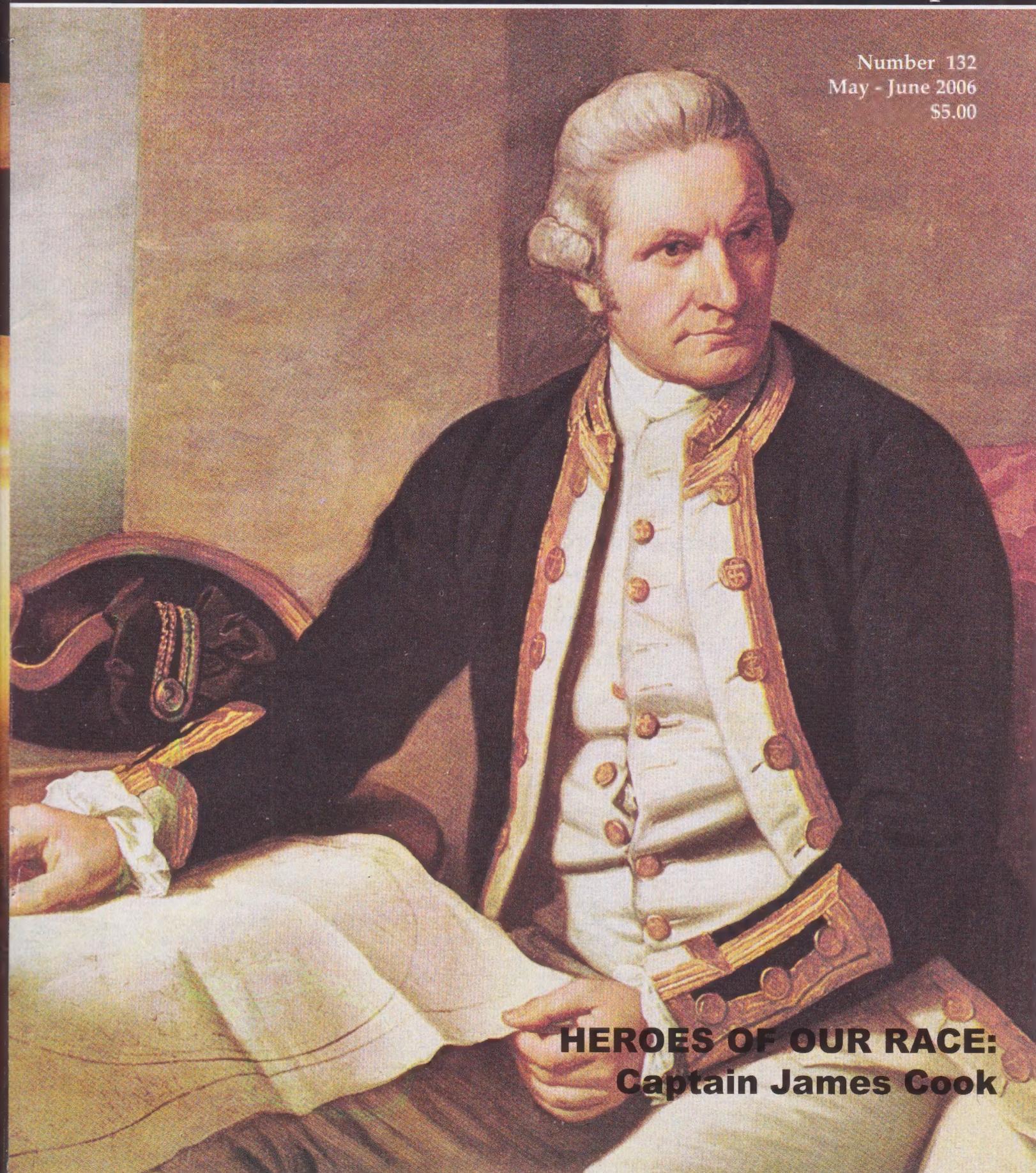


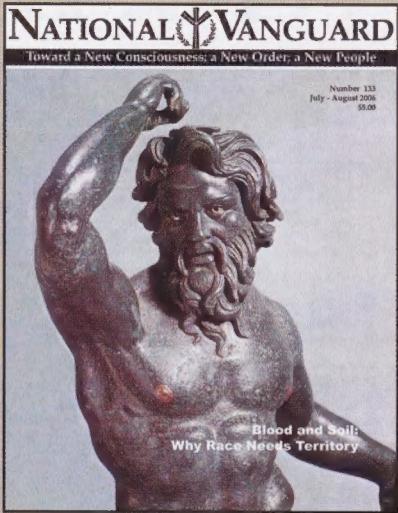
NATIONAL VANGUARD

Toward a New Consciousness; a New Order; a New People

Number 132
May - June 2006
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**HEROES OF OUR RACE:
Captain James Cook**



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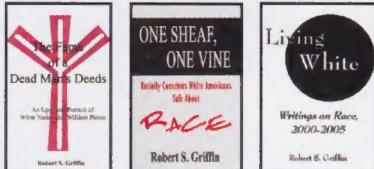
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Note from the Editor

Our 36th Year

National Vanguard celebrates its 36th year of production this year. It is a special celebration, and not just because it was established by Dr. William Pierce in 1970, but rather because the year just gone past has seen the very first in all those years that the magazine has appeared every two months. It is a record and a first for both the publication and the National Alliance. None of it would have been possible, first without Dr. Pierce; and secondly, the readers and subscribers. It is our duty, our sacred honor to all the future generations of White children all over the world to carry on, no matter what the obstacles. Let us rededicate ourselves to the great legacy that Dr. Pierce has left us, and aim ever higher.

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The symbol which appears in the NATIONAL VANGUARD logotype is the Life Rune. It comes from an ancient alphabet, or futhark, used in northern Europe for many centuries before the general adoption of the Roman alphabet. The Life Rune signifies life, creation, birth, rebirth, and renewal. It expresses in a single symbol the *raison d'être* of NATIONAL VANGUARD and of the movement of Aryan renewal.

NATIONAL VANGUARD

Number 132



VANGUARD

May - June 2006

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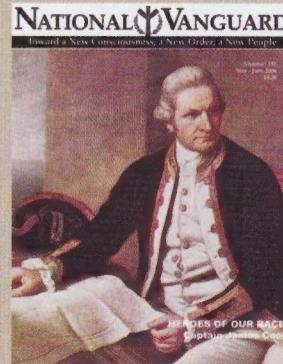
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Our cover: The official portrait of Captain James Cook, on display in the National Maritime Museum, London.



Heroes of Our Race Part 2:

Captain James Cook

***Soldier and World Renowned Adventurer
who epitomized the Aryan Explorer Spirit***

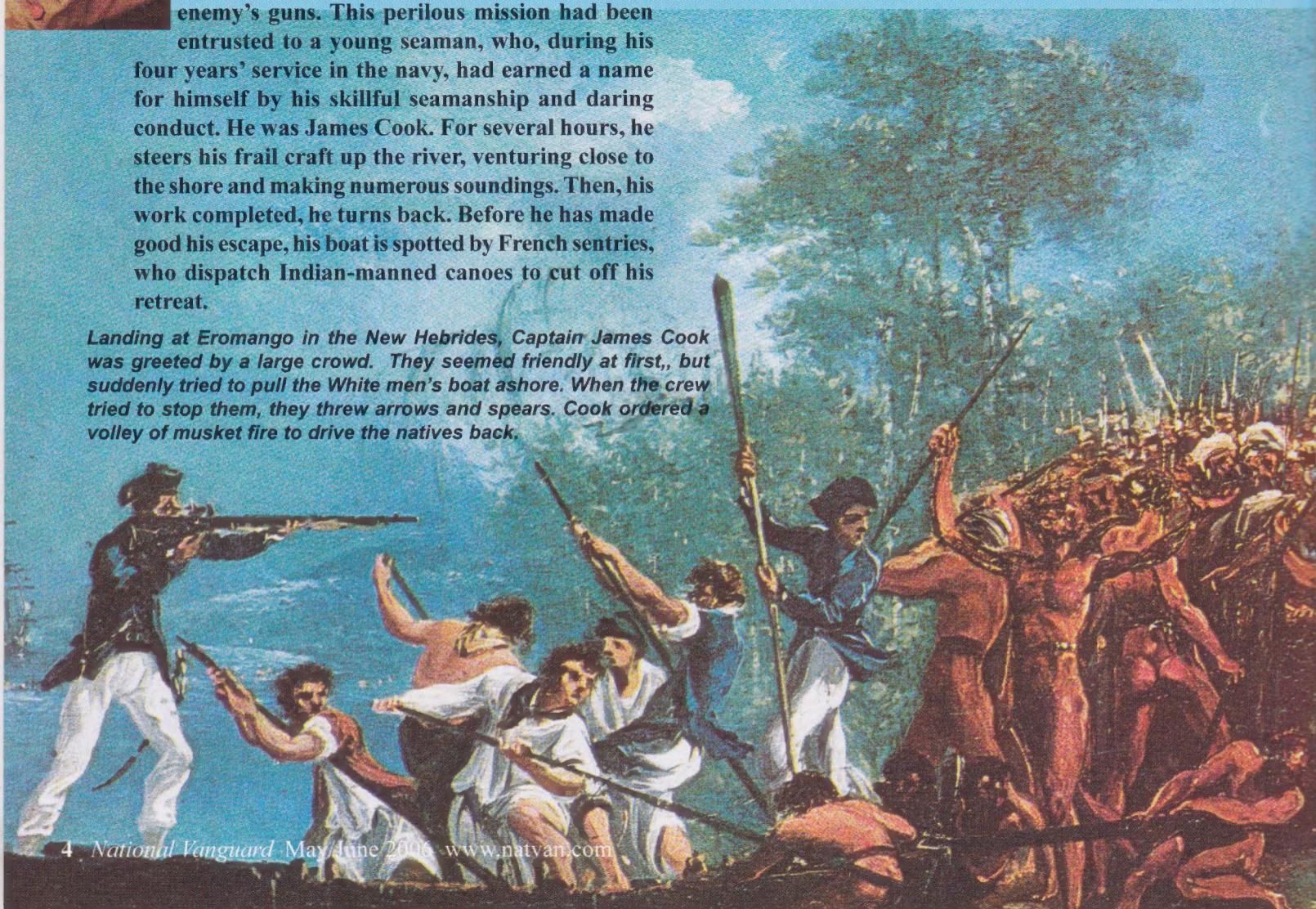
It is 1759. The French and British are at war, once again. The Seven Years War, also called the French and Indian Wars, is raging around the globe, in Europe, India, the Philippines, the Caribbean, coastal Africa, and in North America. In the latter theater of war, British forces under General James Wolfe face a real problem: how do they bring an end to the three month long siege of the French settlement of Quebec, a victory which was critical to bringing the North American conflict to an end. The British are encamped on one side of the St. Lawrence River, the French on the other. Where to attack? The British need to make a decision quickly. To decide on the best place to cross the river, they need to know the underwater topography of the river. But how? No maps exist.

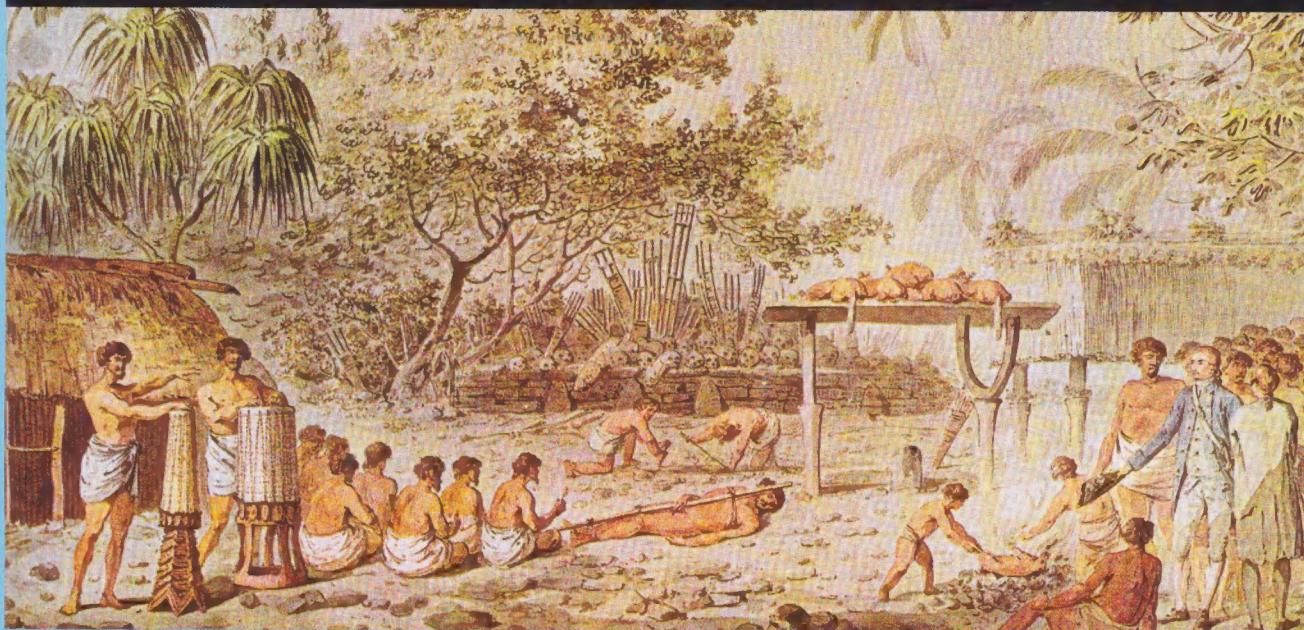
One man volunteers. At night, his small flat-bottomed boat makes its way slowly across the river in the direction of the French-held shore. This little boat, with its handful of brave souls, had a difficult and dangerous mission to perform — difficult, because of the swift currents and the intense darkness; dangerous, because its work had to be carried out under the muzzles of the enemy's guns. This perilous mission had been entrusted to a young seaman, who, during his four years' service in the navy, had earned a name for himself by his skillful seamanship and daring conduct. He was James Cook. For several hours, he steers his frail craft up the river, venturing close to the shore and making numerous soundings. Then, his work completed, he turns back. Before he has made good his escape, his boat is spotted by French sentries, who dispatch Indian-manned canoes to cut off his retreat.

Landing at Eromango in the New Hebrides, Captain James Cook was greeted by a large crowd. They seemed friendly at first, but suddenly tried to pull the White men's boat ashore. When the crew tried to stop them, they threw arrows and spears. Cook ordered a volley of musket fire to drive the natives back.

Cook takes in the situation at a glance. His only chance of escape is to make for the British held island, Île d'Orléans, and the crew starts rowing for dear life. The Indian canoes are, however, designed for speed, and they soon catch up. At the critical moment, British sentries open fire on the foremost Indians, and Cook takes advantage of the diversion to run his boat ashore. He

continued on next page



NATIVE CANNIBALISM ON TAHITI SHOCKS CAPTAIN COOK

Above: During one of his visits to Tahiti, Cook was invited to attend a human sacrifice and cannibalism ceremony. In this illustration, based on Cook's own account, the White Captain stands on the right, next to the two natives flaying a pig. The priests, or arioi, are sitting in front of the two men beating tall drums. In front of the priests is the sacrifice, a middle-aged man who had been clubbed to death the day before. On the platform behind the grave diggers, Cook estimated there were 49 skulls of earlier victims.

continued from previous page

has not a second to spare, for, as he and his men jump from the bow of the boat, the Indians board her at the stern. After a short fight, the assailants are driven off, and Cook escaped with his precious information.

That same day he hands to the British admiral a detailed plan of the channel, which was afterwards proved to be correct in every detail, and which allows the British to land their forces safely under the very noses of the French, in a place they least expect. The resultant battle of the Plains of Abraham, fought September 13, 1759, lasts just 30 minutes and Quebec falls to the British. Cook is an instant hero, but his skill and daring is a mere foretaste of what is to come.

Self Educated Master of Science and Astronomy

The mapping of the St. Lawrence River was not the only occasion during the war that Cook earned praise for the marvelous accuracy of his survey work. Shortly after the fall of Quebec, he was commissioned to make an extensive survey of the river below that city. His chart was such a model of precision and completeness that the British Admiralty ordered it to be published. This achievement was all the more remarkable since Cook had almost no formal training, and very little experience in draughtsmanship.

The innate genius of James Cook was not revealed until he was approaching manhood. He passed from the nursery to school, and from school to a shop counter, without arousing unusual interest in himself. The schoolmaster of the village of Marton in Yorkshire, where James Cook was born on the 27th of October 1728, looked upon him as a boy possessing only average intelligence.

At the age of thirteen, he found himself in the employ of a draper in a picturesque fishing village some ten miles north of Whitby, Yorkshire, the town most often associated with Cook, and he resolved to seize the earliest opportunity to escape from the narrow, uninspiring sphere to which he seemed doomed. Haberdashery offered little scope for the adventure for which his soul yearned.

Opportunity smiled his way: Cook was then apprenticed to a Mr. John Walker, partner in a coal-shipping firm at Whitby, who at once took a fatherly interest in him, sympathizing with his early struggles and difficulties, encouraging him constantly, and displaying the utmost confidence in him. Cook never forgot how much he owed to his benefactor at this critical period of his life and, years later, when the name of Captain Cook had been added to the scroll of fame, John Walker was still his chief counselor and friend.

Much of the navigating skill he afterwards displayed was acquired during these years of coastal

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Heroes of Our Race Part 2: Captain James Cook

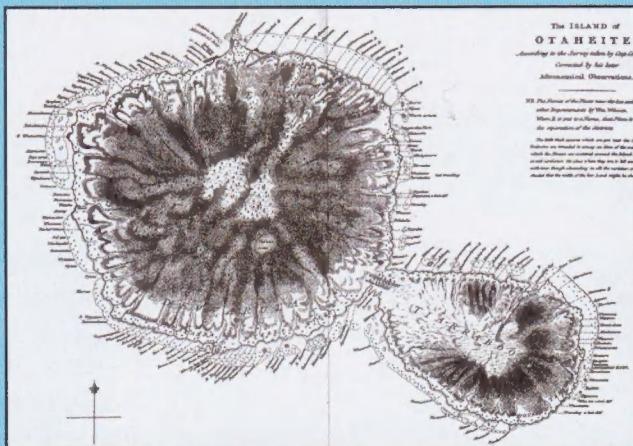
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trading. The practical experience he gained was invaluable, and at the age of twenty-six, on the outbreak of hostilities with France, he entered the navy, full of confidence and ambition. His talents now had more scope for development, and in four years he had attracted so much attention that he was made master of the *HMS Pembroke*. On this ship he saw most of his service in the St. Lawrence River, afterwards being appointed to the Northumberland and assisting in the recapture of Newfoundland from the French.

Despite the pressures of active service, he gave up all his spare moments to improving his education. There was no one to teach him, so he taught himself—giving special attention to the study of astronomy and mathematics—and he became proficient in all of these subjects, displaying a thoroughness and pertinacity he displayed throughout his life.

The Transit of Venus – The First Voyage

The great opportunity for which Cook had been waiting came in 1768. The scientific world was, at this time, making preparations for observing the passage of the planet Venus across the sun, a rare, phenomenon that was due to take place on the 3rd June of the following year. The Royal Society in London decided to send an expedition to a Pacific island called by the natives, Otaheite, and today known as Tahiti. This island was judged to be ideally situated for the purpose of making observations and, largely as a result of his brilliant survey work in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia (Cook had



Captain Cook's map of Tahiti, drawn with the precision for which this great seafarer became famous. By the time of his death, he had charted more land than any other single man on earth.

taught himself astronomy so well that, by observing the solar eclipse of 1766, he had been able to determine his longitude in Newfoundland to within two nautical miles) he was appointed to command the expedition.

Promoted lieutenant in May 1768, Cook set sail from Plymouth on the 26th of the following August in the *Endeavour*, a bark of 370 tons, which he himself had selected. His crew numbered 85, and he carried provisions for 18 months. The *Endeavour* was equipped with crates full of clocks, telescopes, and meteorological equipment, as well as a barrel of nails for trading with the Tahitians, who had a passion for anything made of metal.

The voyage was uneventful by the standards of the day: The expedition took on three thousand gallons of wine and a thousand pounds of onions at Madeira, were fired upon in the Falklands by a half-mad viceroy who understood the transit to involve “the North Star passing through the South Pole,” and lost four men—a veteran seaman who drowned, a young marine who jumped overboard in shame after having stolen a bit of sealskin, and two menservants, who got drunk in a snowstorm in Tierra del Fuego and froze to death.

After seven and a half months *Endeavour* reached Tahiti. The natives continued to show their friendliness in various ways, sometimes offering large quantities of fruit and vegetables, in exchange for which Cook gave them silk handkerchiefs and other trivial presents. On landing, Cook and his officers were cordially received by the chiefs, and a further exchange of presents took place. In the evening, the visitors were entertained at a banquet, which they thoroughly enjoyed until they became aware that a number of articles had been stolen from their pockets. After some delay, these were restored through the good offices of the chief.

It was not long before Cook came to the conclusion that the wily natives were adept thieves, and, in spite of his precautions, the loss of such important articles as muskets, opera glasses, hatchets, and scientific instruments occurred almost daily. The chiefs were usually very apologetic, and extravagant in their offers of compensation, and only with difficulty could Cook persuade them that the sole retribution he desired was the restoration of the missing articles. Truly, the natives of Otaheite were, in Cook's own words, “prodigious expert” in the art of thieving.

Cook issued strict orders to his men against unauthorized trading of metal objects with Tahitian females, who saw nothing wrong in trading sexual favors for a nail or two. Cook recalled with concern that the

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crew of an earlier ship to reach Tahiti, the *Dolphin*, had in their enthusiasm for the Tahitian girls extracted so many nails from the ship that they nearly pulled it apart.

When two of Cook's marines deserted, married Tahitians, and fled to the mountains, Cook had them brought back and clapped in irons; he was a humane man, but he intended to return to England. His orders notwithstanding, though, nails and other metal objects kept vanishing from the ship.

Under Cook's direction, a fortress observatory was erected on Tahiti at what has ever since been known as Point Venus, and from there the transit of June 3, 1769, was observed under clear blue skies. Timing the transit, however, proved difficult. The trouble was that Venus has a thick atmosphere, which refracts and diffuses the sunlight passing through it. As a result, the disk of the planet, rather than snapping crisply into view, as does the disk of airless Mercury when it is in transit, seems instead to adhere to the edge of the sun, like a raindrop hanging from a branch.

"We very distinctly saw an Atmosphere or dusky shade round the body of the Planet which very much disturbed the times of the Contacts," Cook noted in his journal."Consequently, Cook and astronomer Charles Green, observing through identical telescopes, differed in their estimates of the entry and exit times of Venus' disk by as much as twenty seconds. But despite these difficulties, the data gathered by Cook's and the other scientific expeditions yielded estimates of the distance from the earth to the sun that came within ten percent of the correct value.

For three months he remained on the island, studying the customs of the inhabitants, and only finally departed on the 13th July. Less than three months after his departure from Otaheite, the North Island of New Zealand was sighted. A tribe of savage Maoris, who were fishing from the shore, regarded the *Endeavour* with amazement and awe as she approached them. At first they thought it must be some strange bird, with its huge wings outspread, and when "an unfledged young one"—as they afterwards described it—put out from its side, and made for the part of the shore on which they were standing, their surprise knew no bounds. The "young one" was a small boat, manned by Cook and a party of his men.

Cook was intent on establishing friendly relations with the Maoris, but his pale face and strange dress proclaimed him a deity, and the natives beat a hurried retreat. That day, Cook made the first landing

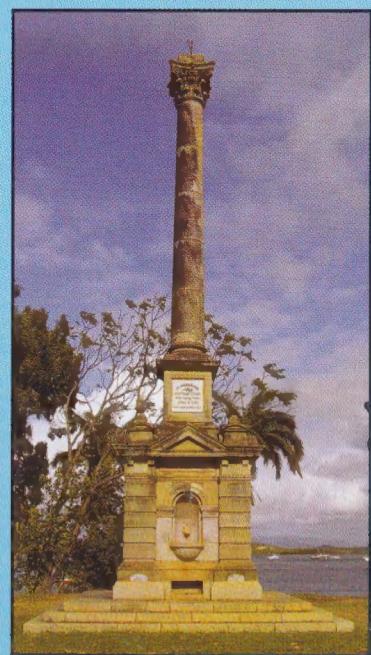
ever effected by a White man on that far-distant shore, the west coast having been discovered by the Hollander Abel Tasman in the middle of the previous century.

The Maoris were not at all disposed to be friendly and, anxious to avoid trouble, Cook sailed northward, keeping close to the coast of New Zealand. For a considerable distance the *Endeavour* was pursued by the hostile natives in canoes, but the occasional discharge of a musket served to keep them at bay. The navigators never lost an opportunity to trade with the inhabitants, but the latter proved to be hard bargainers, and not overscrupulous.

One day, a canoe came alongside the boat, and Cook, noticing that one of the natives was wearing a bearskin, offered him, in exchange for it, a length of red cloth. The New Zealander divested himself of the skin, but would not part with it until Cook had thrown the cloth over the side of the boat for him to hold. Unsuspectingly, the Englishman did as he was bid. Immediately the cloth was snatched from his hands, and the robbers made off as fast as they could, taking with them both the skin and the cloth.

Continuing his voyage, Cook came to channel, since known as Cook Strait. This, he found, separated the two main islands of New Zealand, which proved conclusively that the land discovered by Tasman did not form part of a huge southern continent as had been supposed. Cook sailed through the strait, and steered a course towards Australia, or New Holland, as it was then called. A terrible storm of 48 hours' duration threatened to overwhelm his ship, but, before long, he came in sight of the east coast of New Holland, and on the 29th of April, 1770, anchored in a bay, which Cook named Botany Bay on account of the large number of plants found there.

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Cooktown, Queensland: the site of the first White 'settlement' in Australia when Captain James Cook, having accidentally struck the Great Barrier Reef off the coast north of Cape Tribulation, struggled up the coast and beached the H.M. Barque *Endeavour* on the shores of the *Endeavour* River. Cook and his crew were to stay on the river's edge from 17 June to 4 August, 1770: the greatest amount of time they were to spend at any one location in Australia.



IBERIAN DRAMA

AN ESSENTIAL HISTORY OF SPAIN FROM ANTIQUITY THROUGH THE RECONQUEST, PART TWO

By Erich Giebe

In the last issue of *National Vanguard*, we traced the history of Spain from the early Iberian tribes, through the Celtic invasions and the Phoenician and Greek traders, to the Romans and Germanic tribes. When Catholicism became the only religion on the Iberian Peninsula, the stage was set for the combining of the various White ethnicities into the people we consider to be the ancestors of today's White Spaniards. But weakness and infighting within the ruling Visigoth class allowed the militant hordes of Islam to conquer Spain – what the Moors called Al-Andalus. But even from the beginning, there was resistance from the conquered Whites. That resistance grew into a crusade to rid the Iberian Peninsula of the Moslem menace.

Gathering Momentum

Much had happened in the northern part of the Iberian Peninsula by the time Abd al-Rahman III came to rule Al-Andalus in the 10th century. The Reconquest, which had started very slowly in the north, had snowballed into a legitimate force to challenge the Moors. The Franks had driven the Moslems out of France by 759 and had occupied the extreme northeastern part of the Peninsula as far south as the Ebro River, capturing Barcelona in 801. It was during these campaigns that Charlemagne's rear guard was annihilated at

Roncesvalles in 778, resulting in the death of Roland, as described in one of the great epics of our race, *The Song of Roland*.

In the 9th century, the spirit of revolt had swept through White Spaniards, and White rebellion had become a constant problem for the Moslem overlords. Revolts occurred in many places, including in large centers like Toledo and Cordoba, and the leaders of Al-Andalus were kept busy putting down uprising after uprising. Early in the 9th century, Alfonso II of Leon (formerly the kingdom of Asturias) had conquered and settled several places south of the Duero River, but was eventually defeated by the great grandson of Abd al-Rahman, Abd al-Rahman II. Sancho I had created a Basque kingdom based in Navarre early in the 10th century, and the White states of Leon, Navarre, and Galicia were in constant conflict with the Moslem invaders. All over the northern part of the Peninsula, White Christian kingdoms were forming and growing in strength, relative to the enemy.

During the early 10th century, Garcia, the king of Leon, drove to the east at Moslem expense, constructing castles en route with each new land acquisition. This castle-dotted region came to be known as Castile. The inhabitants of Castile – mainly free peasants and warriors – were awarded political autonomy from Leon on the understanding that they would defend their lands at all cost. Castile thus came to be a region dominated by brave men who were skilled in the ways of war and who cherished their independence. Through all the subsequent Reconquest, warriors from Castile grew to have a reputation as some of the fiercest White

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The castle Molina de Aragon in the province of Guadalajara in many ways represents the history of Spain: Originally built by the invading Moors in 11th century, it was captured by King Alfonso I in 1129, during the Reconquest of the area. It then changed hands a few times between competing Spanish Lords, each time being rebuilt and refortified. In the 14th century, following a revolt of the Molinese people for wanting to maintain their independence, the castle and town were for six years property of the kingdom of Aragon. It returned into Castilian possession in 1375 and received its present name from that period.

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combatants in the field. Garcia's plan of a strong buffer zone between his own lands of Leon and those of the Moslems had been realized, with vigor.

For a time, Leon continued in its winning ways. Between about 930 and 950, Ramiro II defeated the forces of Abd al-Rahman III on numerous occasions. In 955, the kingdoms of Leon and Navarre were granted independence from Al-Andalus, provided they paid tribute to the caliph. The idea of securing their independence from the Moslems went over well with the Whites, but the condition of paying tribute didn't; it meant that the Whites weren't yet completely free. The Peace of 955 lasted all of two years; in 957, the brother of Ordonio III of Leon broke the agreement, and the wars began all over again.

Interlude for Reflection

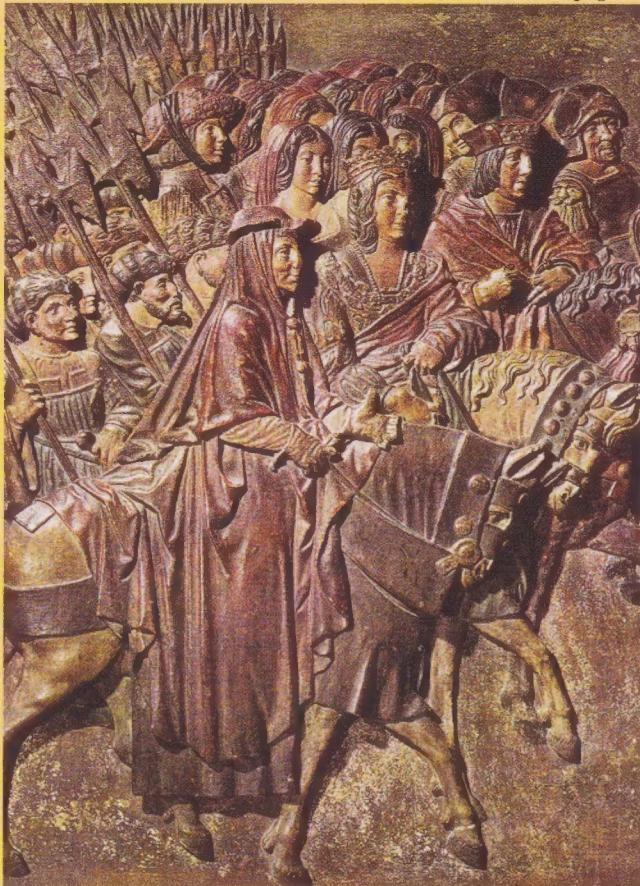
There were far too many battles, advances, and reversals during the centuries spanning the Reconquest to go into detail about even a fraction of them. The Reconquest is further complicated for the modern reader by the fact that there were many White kingdoms that were constantly changing rulers or merging with one another, only to dissolve again a decade later. The invaders – especially starting in the 11th century – experienced similar changes, with many local and independent Moslem leaders wielding power without the interference of a central, directing authority. The Peninsula, in short, was in a constant state of flux. In this sense, the conflict was very different from, say, the struggle on the Eastern Front during the Second World War, in which two central administrations – National Socialist Germany and the Communist Soviet Union – coordinated the movements of their various armies, more or less in concert with one another.

One point that should be made, however, is that while – on the whole – the battle lines were drawn between Whites and Moors, there was a fair amount of intrigue and wheeling-and-dealing that we Whites of the 21st century must avoid today. More than once, the leader of a White kingdom would make an alliance with a Moslem commander at the expense of a neighboring White kingdom. There were many miniature civil wars between one White kingdom and another. Occasionally, several White kingdoms would gang up on another. Even the famous soldier of fortune *El Cid Campeador*, the legendary Spanish folk hero – who today stirs up White racial pride and an “it's either us or them” mentality

among those Whites who don't know the details of his life – succumbed to siding with the enemy against fellow Spaniards on numerous occasions. So, while the ideal and vision of the Reconquest overarched all the events taking place on the Iberian Peninsula during this period, there was much counterproductive fratricidal squabbling. Today, by all means, the traitors among us must be rooted out; but let us hope that we have learned from history that our soul determines which team we are on, and that our skin is our uniform.

Furthermore, as we struggle today for the victory of our ideals, we must take pains to ensure that unexpected changes will not overset the cart. We must have a plan in place that we can refer to so that the struggle can continue and will remain unified. Events of the Spanish Reconquest bear out this truth. Throughout the 11th century, Castile, Navarre, and Leon were united and then dissolved numerous times. Each time, the dying leader of the unified kingdoms would divide up his realm among his offspring. Of course, civil war between

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A 16th Century relief in Granada's Alhambra Palace celebrates the triumphant entry of Ferdinand of Aragon and his consort Isabella of Castile into the last Moorish stronghold in Spain. The taking of the city in 1492 ended the Reconquista -- the gradual White reconquest of Iberia from the mixed-race Moors.



IBERIAN DRAMA AN ESSENTIAL HISTORY OF SPAIN FROM ANTIQUITY THROUGH THE RECONQUEST, PART TWO

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siblings was the inevitable result, along with consequent weakening of White solidarity and a temporary forgetting of the true enemy. The Jews are experts at finding ways to divide us from one another, but it is equally true that we often allow ourselves to lose sight of the big picture; that is, we focus on shortsighted or selfish goals and thereby allow ourselves to be divided. Such fissures must be minimized from now on.

Cracks in the Armor of Al-Andalus

By the 11th century, things were starting to unravel for the Arab conquerors; they began having their own wars of succession. There were conflicts within the Arab ruling class – family against family – and power-seeking nobles intent on seizing the throne. The Umayyad Caliphate, plagued by disunity and multiple civil wars, broke into several small kingdoms.

This was the chance that White Spaniards had been looking for. Warriors of the kingdom of Aragon – which was formed from various bands of White resistance in the Pyrenees and along the coast of Catalonia – pushed south, driving the enemy before them and resettling the land as they went. In 1085, Toledo fell to the Castilians under Alfonso VI, who thus advanced the frontier between White and Moorish territory from the Duero River to the Tagus, more than 100 miles to the south.

The Almoravids

Several Moslem emirs, alarmed by the sudden change in their fortunes, appealed for aid to the North African Berber tribe of the Almoravids. The Almoravids, a tribe of zealous Moslems, agreed to aid their kinsmen – to such an extent that they seized power once the immediate threat from the Whites had been eliminated. They aggressively swept north onto the Peninsula, taking back much of the territory recently won by Alfonso VI, although the Whites managed to hold on to Toledo. Valencia – which had been taken in 1094 by Spanish forces led by *El Cid* – was lost again in 1102 to the Almoravids. Soon, the new breed of Moslems had

incorporated what was left of Al-Andalus into their mini-empire, which included North Africa and much of the central and southern regions of the Iberian Peninsula.

Despite their religious passion, however, the Almoravids couldn't hold the atomizing Peninsula together. The Arab remnants of the Umayyads, the Berber tribesmen who had long served the Caliphate, and the White rebels all had their own ideas about what should be done. Individually, none of these factions had the power to impose its will on the others, so the Almoravids reigned, but not for long.

The Almohads and the Completed Reconquest

Less than fifty years later, in 1147, yet another group from North Africa, the Almohads, invaded Spain. The Almohads, a coalition of Berber tribes even more fanatical in their devotion to Islam than the Almoravids, defeated their North African kinsmen and set up their own capital at Seville. For the rest of the 12th century, White Spaniards fought these fervent followers of the Prophet, losing territory and then gaining it back in a seesaw struggle for domination. Neither side seemed to hold a key advantage over the other.

Finally, in 1212, White Spaniards under Alfonso VIII of Castile soundly defeated the Almohad forces at the Battle of Las Navas de Tolosa. Today, this battle is viewed as the true beginning of the end of Moslem power on the Iberian Peninsula. The victory was a backbreaking one for the invaders; the height of their power had passed and, from then on, the obvious trend was retreat for the Moors. In 1236, Ferdinand III of Castile/Leon took Cordoba, while Valencia changed hands for the last time when James I of Aragon took it from Moorish forces in 1238. The Almohad capital of Seville fell to Ferdinand III after a siege in 1248, a siege in which Ferdinand received the aid of Moors from Grenada in exchange for a “hands off” policy towards Grenada. The Moors managed to hold onto Grenada for another 200-plus years, until it fell to siege in 1492.

Jews After the Reconquest

During the late 14th and early 15th centuries, with the Reconquest more or less complete, the Catholic

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religious zeal that had held the Whites together against the Moslems persisted at full strength. Now, however, without a Moorish enemy to speak of, the Whites turned against another group of outsiders: the Jews. As they had done in every other country in Europe at the time, the Jews had formed their own communities in Spain.

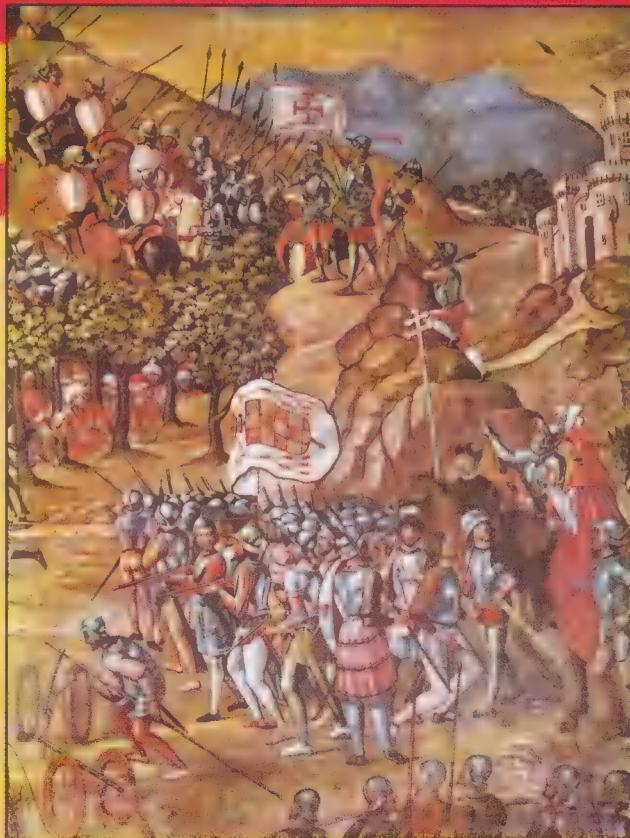
Their part-time association with Gentiles allowed them to grow as a cohesive body within Spanish society, while at the same time it made possible their parasitic behavior on that society. Besides being well represented among the merchants and tax collectors of the Peninsula, Jews were prominent – as today – among the financiers. White sovereigns of the various Christian kingdoms, as well as high-ranking clergy, foolishly employed Jews to handle their finances. As is typical of their historic role of residing within a society but not being part of it, Jews also found work as diplomats on both sides of the struggle between Whites and Moslems, negotiating conditions and delivering correspondence.

As the Reconquest came to a close, the religious uniformity among White Spaniards and the nationalist spirit that was boosted by the 1469 union of Isabella I of Castile and Ferdinand II of Aragon led to the Spanish Inquisition, which began in 1478 with the full support of the Vatican. Many Jews who remained in White territory, upon seeing a number of their kinsmen tortured, dubbed “heretics,” and burned at the stake, opted to convert rather than suffer the same fate. The converted Jews and their families were labeled *conversos*, and many of them proceeded to secure important positions, not only in the field of finance, but also in local and central government.

It wasn’t long before the Whites began to suspect that they had been duped. Some Jews had been stubborn enough in their faith to die for it, but most of them had seemed to pipe up too easily and voluntarily convert to Christianity. It was apparent to many that a quick sprinkling of holy water hadn’t seemed to make the Jews behave any more like White Spaniards than they had before. In 1492, the remaining unconverted Jews were forced to leave the realm of Ferdinand and Isabella. The departure of 200,000 Jews had a cleansing effect on Spain; the same cannot be said for Europe and North Africa – the unfortunate recipients of these Chosen.

The Fate of the Moslems

Following the Reconquest, the Moslems who remained in the new Spain had an easier time of it, at first. For one thing, compared to the Jews, apparently



Having driven the Moors from Spain, the Spaniards then took the war to Muslim lands, capturing the city of Oran in Algeria in 1509. A detail of the battle from a sixteenth century mural notable for its depiction of early firearms.

the Moslem mentality and behavior weren’t as objectionable to White Spaniards. In some areas, the Whites negotiated conditions under which the defeated Moslems could remain in the region. As a result, the southern part of Aragon, for example, remained largely populated by the aliens. Such conditions had their limit, of course; in 1264, a Moslem uprising in Castile prompted the White Castilians to send the remaining ex-conquerors in that region packing. With the Inquisition, Spanish Moslems either emigrated or converted to Christianity.

The Christian Moors who stayed in Spain following the Inquisition were given the label *moriscos* and were essentially Moslems who publicly acted out the part of the Christian. Although their beliefs had supposedly changed through baptism, the *moriscos* maintained their customs and ethnic traditions, the most obvious of which was their mode of dress, which clearly set them apart from the Spanish Whites. The *moriscos* led more-or-less normal lives until the early 17th century when popular White Spanish opinion could no longer handle a lack of uniformity throughout society. Laws

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The browning of America is occurring at a phenomenal rate. Non-Whites are pouring into this country in ever-greater numbers.

The entire continental United States is suffering as a result of the mestizo menace, but according to a recent CNN news story, California, Illinois, Iowa, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina are being inundated with the largest numbers of these non-White invaders. Our borders remain porous and vulnerable while our elected leaders are busy promoting the Zionist-inspired Iraq War.

The Jews, The Mexicans and The Reactionaries

Kevin Jones explains why the Republican reactionaries are doomed to failure on the immigration invasion issue

These non-White invaders are darkening the complexion of our nation, destroying our unique Western culture and even threatening our entire race with extinction. We must get a handle on this situation, and we must do it quickly if our nation and our race are to survive. However, it is imperative for us to understand that non-White immigration is an essential component of, and directly related to the Jewish problem. Solving the non-White immigration problem will be impossible without first solving the Jewish problem.

I know that last statement may seem like so much rhetoric to some, but it is nevertheless a cold, hard fact. Still, I can understand why the reactionaries amongst us

may disagree. After all, they can see the results non-White immigration is having on our country and our culture, and they can see those results on an almost daily basis. They see the growing numbers of Mexican peons flooding into the United States, filling practically all of the

service industry, construction, and agricultural jobs. They see their own children's schools growing darker, less friendly and more violent. They are also witness to the resultant violence and crime that is turning their once safe homes, neighborhoods, and towns into Third World cesspools. This once great land now seems very alien and unsafe, and the future quite unsure.

These same reactionaries can't attach any real sense of urgency to the Jewish problem, but that's because they don't really understand how all of the pieces of the puzzle fit together. And believe me, reactionaries never tend to put a lot of thought into the really important things they can't see. Talk of alien domination and control of the mass media of news and entertainment will simply bore them. The patient may be closer to the coffin than to the bed, but the reactionary can only be motivated towards preserving the current, racially destructive status quo. Continued massive and unchecked non-White immigration, a mere symptom of the underlying disease, forces the reactionary towards simplistic, knee-jerk responses. The end results of the reactionary's responses are wasted time and energy, and completely unrealistic proposals for the long-term solution of the non-White immigration problem.

Yes, it is true that non-White immigration is a very real threat to our race, but I have always thought racially aware Whites understood the massive browning of this country was a foregone conclusion. Certainly the Jews in control of the mass media of news and entertainment understand what they are doing. They too can see the end results of their poisonous propaganda. The media masters haven't been the least bit shy about their pivotal role in the darkening of America either. Several years ago *Time* magazine proclaimed that Whites would be a minority in the U.S. by the middle of this century. The Discovery Channel has also confirmed the coming of the coffee colored "New American Race."

And while the opinion molders are busy selling their pro-immigration slant to the White masses, the Jews and their collaborators in the House, Senate, and Oval Office are sure to continue supporting massive non-White immigration. Of course, some will take a more moderate stance than others, but the real issues will continue being ignored and confused.

Symptom or Disease?

Webster's Dictionary defines "Symptom" as: "Subjective evidence of disease or physical disturbance; broadly: something that indicates the presence of bodily

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disorder. 2 a: something that indicates the existence of something else. b: a slight indication: TRACE."

Reactionaries now want to focus on treating yet another symptom of the disease, but tackling and treating a symptom while placing the Jewish problem on hold will only prove to be a red herring. Additionally, treating a symptom may make the patient a bit more comfortable in the short term, but treating a symptom while ignoring or delaying the treatment of the underlying disease will still result in the patient's demise.

In short, attempting to stop the flood of non-Whites currently pouring into this country while leaving the Jewish thought controllers in power will be the ultimate exercise in futility. One would be just about as successful in that endeavor as they would be in attempting to build a skyscraper from the top down.

Most influential Jews and powerful Jewish groups like the ADL vehemently oppose any and all efforts to restrict the flow of illegals pouring into this country. The Jewish media bosses clearly support the continued non-White flood. In the United States, the Jews are unanimously supported in their efforts by big business, mainstream Christian church groups, traitorous political collaborators, and misguided liberal do-gooders.

All the while the opinion molders busy themselves by encouraging even more Whites to engage in the genocidal practice of miscegenation. As long as the Jews remain in control of the mass media of news and entertainment, it is certain that the non-White flood will continue to flow.

If the reactionary were smart, he or she would realize that a majority of Americans already support a complete halt to illegal immigration. Many even support a complete halt to LEGAL non-White immigration. That's right... if we were able to vote on this issue today, and if that vote would ultimately be considered binding, the non-White flood could be instantly halted.

The truly perceptive few instinctively know that as long as the Jewish opinion molders remain in power there will be no such vote.

A Revolutionary Attitude

In order to treat the symptom of non-White immigration we must first excise the real disease and replace the Jewish opinion molders. This will be a monumental task and will require great care and planning on our part. In the short term, this treatment is sure to result in worsening symptoms, but the good news is that symptoms rarely, if ever kill. Symptoms also help the

doctor in the identification and treatment of the disease. Symptoms may make the patient a bit more uncomfortable, but let's be brutally honest... in spite of all that we can do, pain and discomfort is surely coming. And barring some unforeseen and unpredictable event, the White race may

soon teeter on the brink of absolute extinction.

The stark reality is that we are literally in a war to the death with the Jew. This fact may frighten and confuse the reactionary, but the revolutionary instinctively understands. While the reactionary may only be interested in conserving what remains, the revolutionary cleanses the garden and builds anew. The revolutionary is not the least bit interested in political hot topics, self-defeatism or shortsighted goals. The revolutionary's main interest is insuring the long-term survival and advancement of the White race.

The outcome of this epic struggle can be anyone's guess, and while I don't have a crystal ball I must remain ever optimistic. The Jewish media bosses may be betting on our untimely demise, but I can still see hope. The growing flood of non-Whites pouring into this country may seem an irreversible tragedy to the reactionary, but the revolutionary can find a silver lining. The revolutionary knows that the more alien this country becomes, the more Whites likely to be joining his ranks. The revolutionary also knows those Whites will be joining his ranks sooner, rather than later. As more and more Whites become uncomfortable, the more attractive and reasonable our message will become.

Reality will soon turn what the controlled media currently portrays as extreme, into White mainstream. Under this current system comfort has always been the real culprit, the real killer. In discomfort lie the seeds for a White awakening and ultimately, White rebirth and renewal. Prolonging the arrival of this discomfort will only ensure greater suffering, and will result in an even higher death toll.

The revolutionary also understands that, while the process will be a very painful and bloody one, this

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The Jews, The Mexicans and The Reactionaries

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god-awful Jewish mess can and must be undone! White patriots can take comfort in the fact that the current Jewish system is inherently self-destructive and unnatural. As the system continues to decay, the more fools, thieves, traitors, and liars there will be in charge of system machinery. Greater brotherhood and diversity has historically proven to be a recipe for incompetence, inefficiency, and outright failure.

While our situation may be dire it does not preclude White Nationalists from continuing to awaken White men and women to the dangers posed by non-White immigration. All Whites, receptive to our message or not, are going to feel the pain and discomfort of uncontrolled massive non-White immigration. It would be a serious mistake if we failed to make our message available to all. And like the reactionary, White revolutionaries must continue to speak out. Unlike the reactionary, White revolutionaries must redirect the time and energy of those perceptive few White men and women in the right direction, and towards the appropriate responses.

Out of the Ashes of the Old

Let me state this once more; Non-White immigration is an essential component of, and directly related to the Jewish problem. Understanding this fact is a prerequisite to stopping the flood of non-Whites currently pouring into this country, and in ultimately winning the war against the Jew. Solving the immigration problem can only be accomplished after first solving the Jewish problem. There is no way we can vote ourselves out of this mess. As long as the Jewish opinion molders

remain in control we simply cannot win. No amount of voting, political posturing, marching or speaking out can change the facts. This may stick in the reactionary's craw, but the revolutionary understands that things must happen in a certain order if we are to truly win.

Those betting on any type of political solution to our problems, or the avoidance of any bloodshed may be in for a rude awakening. I can also assure you that the system, through its own unnaturalness and decadence, is bringing on this fight. Accepting that now may save much soul-searching and heartache. I know some may consider my statements to be rash or even a bit blood thirsty, but I want to assure you that that is neither my nature nor my intent. Rest assured, the fight will come to White patriots whether we want it, or not. A great cleansing of this land will most certainly occur, but it is up to us to decide which end of the broom we will be on.

Please don't misunderstand my intent; now is not the time to do anything irrational, premature, or illegal. Instead, it is time for us to roll up our sleeves and start speaking out. We are lucky in that the National Alliance offers White men and women a natural, positive, and completely realistic message. Others may talk of White renaissance without ever uttering the truth. In reality a true renaissance must be preceded by another historically significant "R" word.

The men and women of the National Alliance are not afraid to admit that the real "R" word isn't renaissance... the real "R" word is REVOLUTION! Won't you join us in this crucial and revolutionary fight to save our race? Into darkness, upheaval, and struggle, and ultimately towards the rebirth and renewal of our kind. Towards the dawn of that new and shining White era!



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An Unbiased Analysis



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Air travel is yet another exclusively White-originated technology, and one which, along with space travel, in many ways powerfully symbolizes our race's ability to overcome seemingly impossible barriers.

Consider what air flight actually is, when stripped down to the bare essentials: White technology takes minerals from the earth, welds them into a metal hollow tube, and then makes that heavier-than-air metal tube fly in the sky, around the earth in a matter of hours. It is a staggering concept, one which only our race could have created, and one of which all other races stand in awe.

The first heavier-than-air manned flight was the Wright Brother's Flyer in 1903, a wood and wire structure, whose first flight was, in distance terms, less than the wingspan of a Boeing 747. Yet our race is not one to rest on its technological laurels, and the boundaries are continually pushed further and further, driven by our desire to beat all challenges laid before us. And the latest example of this Aryan genius in air flight is the Airbus A380 airliner.

To call the A380 an airship would not be outrageous. Airbus, the pan-European competitor to North America's Boeing Corporation, has produced what is the largest passenger and cargo aircraft ever to have taken to the sky (apart from the German Airship the Hindenburg). Stand it on its nose, and it would be equivalent to a 24-or-so-storey tower block.

The A380 airliner has a maximum take-off weight of 560 tons, a maximum landing weight of 386 tons, a typical operating weight (while empty, that is, without passengers and cargo) of 276.8 tons, a typical volumetric payload of 66.4 tons and a maximum fuel capacity of 310,000 liters. Its freighter version, the A380F, will have a maximum take-off weight of 590 tons, a maximum landing weight of 427 tons and a typical volumetric payload of 152.4 tons.

Both versions are 239 feet in length (shorter than a Boeing 747), have a wingspan of 259 feet, a wing area of 2773 feet, a fuselage diameter of 22.9 feet, a wheelbase of 98.42 feet and a wheel track of 45.9 feet; to the top of their horizontal tails, each is 78.7 feet tall. Their vertical tails tower some 45 feet above their fuselages.

Popularly called a double-decker, the A380 is actually a triple-decker, with the lower deck intended normally for luggage and cargo, and the main and upper decks for passengers. Maximum speed is Mach 0.89 (that is, 89% of the speed of sound), with engine thrust for the A380 in the range of 311 kN and for the A380F in the



By John Clarke

range of 340 kN. With 555 passengers, the A380 has a range of 9,320 miles, while, at maximum payload, the A380F will be able to travel 6,462 miles. Yet the ground pressure exerted by each wheel of an A380 is 27 tons, one ton less than the figure for the already-in-service and less-capacious Boeing 777-300ER.

Existing airport airbridges, designed for Boeing 747s, can be used to gain access to the main deck doors of the A380 — although the A380 also has upper-deck doors, it is not necessary to use these to embark or disembark passengers; in fact, only two doors are needed for these purposes. Three A380s arriving at an airport at the same time will be equivalent to the arrival of four 747s in terms of passenger throughput. So airports only have to make detail improvements to operate the new aircraft. Airbus has a slogan for the A380 — 'A whole new way to fly' — because its great internal volume allows airlines to carry more passengers but in greater comfort, with features such as lounges, bars and even duty-free shops.

Even though it is a European aircraft, North Americans do have a hand in it: with regard to flight-control systems and avionics from specialist suppliers, up to 50 percent is sourced from US manufacturers; concerning engines, and the final end-users can choose between a Rolls-Royce Trent 900 or Engine Alliance (a joint venture between US engine makers General Electric and Pratt and Whitney) GP7200 power plants; these are both latest technology new-generation engines. In fact, the first A380 prototype, which has already flown, is powered by Trents.

The initial project team developed the specifications for the A380 family; that team was then

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rapidly expanded, the staff complement tripling in just six months. Then, over 24 to 36 months, the number employed on the project grew from 500 to more than 5,000, organized into a number of teams.

The wing-design process started with three different designs from each of the major Airbus design teams — the German team, the French team and the British team — which were then 'flown-off' against each other in wind-tunnel tests; as a result, the British wing was chosen for further development. The wing was developed over several years by means of a whole series of 'trade studies' of drag versus weight.

The second-biggest aerodynamics challenge was the fuselage. The forward and rear fuselage sections had to be designed to minimize drag while maximizing diameter yet reducing the speed of airflow over the fuselage in order to reduce the noise experienced by passengers.

The program also involved the extensive use of advanced materials and new manufacturing techniques — entirely new facilities have been built across Europe to make the A380 and its major assemblies. No less than 25 percent by weight of the A380 airframe is made from advanced materials, reducing weight by 15 tons in comparison to conventional design and construction.

In all, an A380 airframe is made up of 61% aluminum, 22% composite materials, 10% titanium and steel, 3% 'Glare' 2% (see below) surface protections, and 2% 'miscellaneous'. The rear pressure bulkhead, the entire tail cone, horizontal tailplane, vertical fin and rudder are all made from carbon composite materials.

Although amounting to only 3% of the airframe by weight, the Glare material covers some 50% of the area of the A380 (but not the A380F) fuselage. Glare is

a sandwich of glass fiber and aluminum, developed in the Netherlands and manufactured by Dutch company Stork-Fokker.

The A380 (passenger version) is the first big application of Glare in aircraft manufacture; its advantages are that it is quite light but extremely resistant to fatigue, allowing the design of a lighter structure, and that it is damage-tolerant.

Further, a significant portion of the aluminum used in the making of the A380 and A380F is actually the aluminum-lithium alloy, which is 6% lighter, 10% stiffer, has up to 40% better fatigue resistance and 50% better corrosion resistance, in comparison to existing aluminum alloys.

The wings are hung vertically during assembly — this is because they are 'creep-formed'; that is, the aluminum wing skins are placed on top of forms in the shape of the completed wing; they are then placed in an oven and heated to 170 C, and the aluminum droops to fit the form. If, on removal from the oven, the aluminum is laid flat, it will lose the shape it adopted on the form, so it has to be hung vertically to ensure it keeps that complex shape.

The wing skins are machined in such a way that they are scalloped out to remove any excess material, and the stringers (wing reinforcers) are riveted to the skins in computer-controlled automatic riveting machines (except in the case of the outer 10 m section of each wing, where the stringers and wing skins are machined as one out of a single piece of aluminum). Each individual rivet is machined flat with the surface of the wing. But with regard to fuselage skins, stringers are attached by means of laser-beam welding.

There are many other technological innovations in the A380 family, such as integrated modular electronics, variable-frequency electrical generation, electrical back-up for hydraulic actuators for the control surfaces, solid-state power control, interactive cockpit displays, onboard crew-information systems (for both flight-deck and cabin crews), and a fiber-optic backbone for the in-flight entertainment system. Already, orders for the A380 are piling up, and the first A380s should be seen in skies around the world within the next year-and-a-half.



History teaches us that there have been many revolutions, numerous causes, and an abundance of struggles in which men were willing to risk, and often lay down their lives. Almost all of these involved political philosophies that never achieved their goals, and which have long since been forgotten; or remain in the mind, only to be used as examples of what not to do. The very few success stories reveal that the winners were more determined than their opposition and their competitors, as well as being more fanatical in their refusal to quit. What do we learn from this?

Simply put, our revolution can only be won by the sort of human material that stays and fights even when victory doesn't always appear guaranteed. In other words, in order to be victorious, the best people our race has to offer have to be brought forward to act as a vanguard in this fight. I'm proud to say that many such people are already in our ranks, but let's not kid ourselves and imagine that it is no longer necessary to attract quality men and women who are willing to work for a better world. No, the truth is that it's absolutely imperative that we increase our recruiting efforts amongst people who have never been involved before.

It's been said that most people do not agree with us. This line of thinking is false, and is usually based on an inability to convince others that we are right in our arguments. I have spoken to many people who basically believe as we do, but who have told me they want no part of the movement, not because of how we are portrayed in the media, but due to the fact that people claiming to be on our side have left a bad impression upon them.

These people have no idea that there are responsible National Socialist groups fighting for their interests, and never will unless we let them know. In order to achieve this, we must first learn how to speak in an effective manner.

The NSDAP set up a school with no other purpose but to teach future leaders the art of speaking. They did this because they knew that talking to others is a skill, and just like any other skill it must be taught and practiced. If you have spoken to numerous people, and none of them were responsive to what you said, the problem could be in your approach. Here are a few pointers that might help you out.

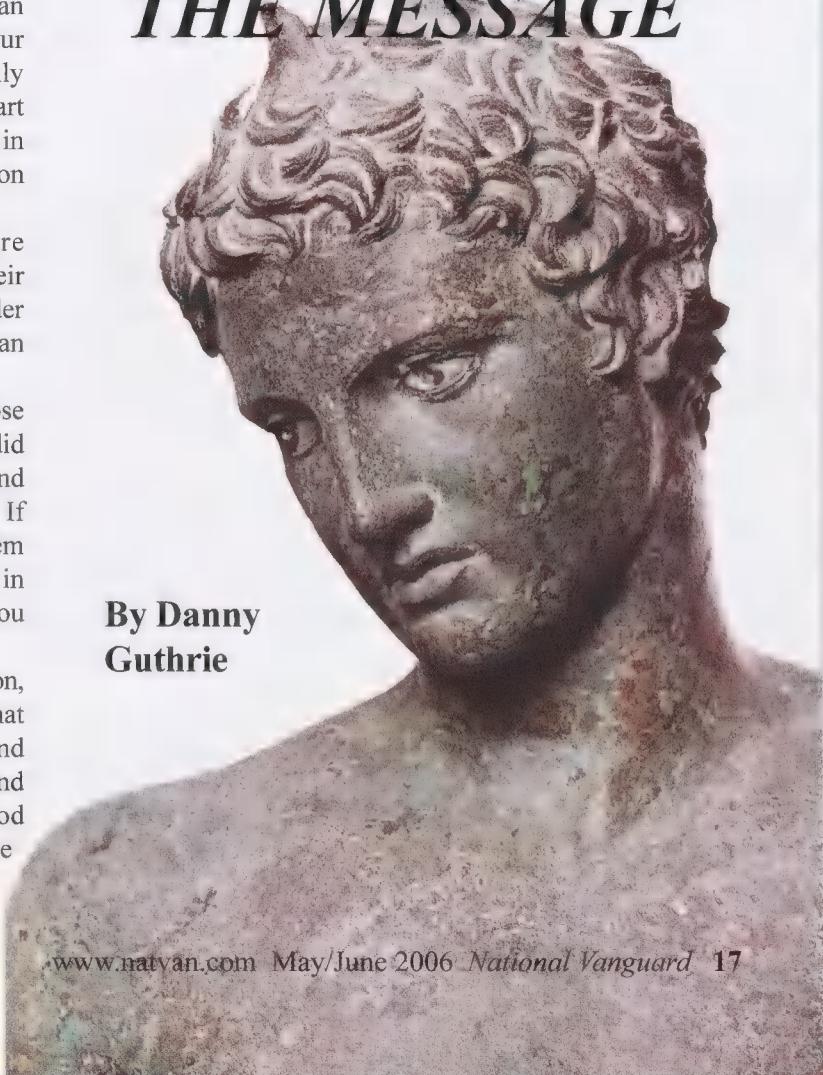
1) Be worthy of respect. If someone respects you as a person, they will respect your political views, too. Make sure that your every action shows that you are responsible and trustworthy. No one will ever listen to anyone they find "strange." But they will listen to somebody of good character, and it also shows the media's image of us to be false.

2) Keep it simple. This was Dr. Goebbels first rule of propaganda. Never forget that you are dealing with people that have been influenced since birth by a media and school system that is totally hostile to National Socialism. Many people learn through experience that our arguments are true, but this does not give the knowledge of what National Socialism really is about.

3) Explain our goal. Most believe our sole goal is world domination and gassing Jews. A lot is accomplished when you can show and prove that National Socialism offers the answers and solutions to many problems of today's society ills, be that unemployment, unsafe neighborhoods, drug traffickers, or outrageous taxation. These are all problems that the people face as a daily course, and they open the door for you to get in and explain how we will solve these ills. It isn't hard to discover which particular problem mostly concerns somebody, and when you find this, it is very easy to speak to the issue. It is critical to get on a personal level, rather than an abstract one. If you are unsure about what National Socialism is about on certain issues, read or re-read *Mein Kampf*.

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SPREADING THE MESSAGE



By Danny
Guthrie

4) "I don't want to hate anyone." When certain topics like this come up, it is always better to reach these people by discussing the positive love of our race. We must set a positive image upon our White public that can begin to establish a new era of Aryan good-side, worldview progression.

The second you start behaving like a T.V. racist you will lose any chance of winning them over that you had. By all means bring up at every opportunity how the government's policies are ruining our country, as most of them can already see this with their own eyes; but always keep in mind that many folks have already perceived notions about us. The more you do to prove these beliefs as false, the more success we will have.

5) Do not lose your temper. When Adolf Hitler was a young man in Vienna, he saw how the majority of his people rejected all nationalistic ideas, whilst accepting the false teaching of Marxism. This is of course frustrating for anyone who cared for the Folk, because things are no different today. However, the Führer concluded, "The masses can be rescued, but a lot of the time a large share of patience must be dedicated to the work." He spent his life proving this theory was correct, and his thoughts are just as true now as they were then.

6) Keep things positive. Some people on our side make it seem as if every single problem in the world is caused by a diabolical enemy conspiracy. They consciously or unconsciously spread a belief that our adversaries are invincible super-humans. You don't have to be an expert to realize what sort of hopelessness this attitude promotes. Nobody will join a struggle when its own adherents

proclaim the enemy as almost godlike. Never fail to mention that we can actually solve all the problems that confront our folk, as indeed we will if we all do our part! This is also something we need to do with the subject of our Folks past greatness. Whilst there is nothing wrong in teaching people about our history, some people do nothing else. This makes it seem as if the days of achievements and heroic deeds are now merely just the thing of the past. We must make sure they understand that we seek to add our own contribution to the pages of history.

7) Practice makes perfect. When I first became active in the pro-White Cause, I was a poor speaker and for the most part I failed to convince anyone that we were right. That has changed over the years and I do now have some success. You will too as long as you keep trying. This is a way for all of us to make our activism better, and it is a lot more productive than just complaining about the sorry shape we are in. In the end, National Socialism stands or falls depending on what each of us does. If you're willing to do your part now, then we will create the Folk community we all envision. That, comrades, is worth more than all the wealth in the world.

"Anyone who knows something of a problem and sees the possibility of a remedy with their own eyes, has the duty and obligation not to work silently, but to 'stand up' before our whole race against the 'evil' and for its cure." (A.H., *Mein Kampf*.) How we teach is as important as what we teach. And to gain results we must teach. The future of our race is at hand. Carve your name in the sands of time for you pass this way but once.



AN ESSENTIAL HISTORY OF SPAIN FROM ANTIQUITY THROUGH THE RECONQUEST, PART TWO

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were passed that banned Moorish customs, and the *moriscos* rebelled in a series of small uprisings that had to be put down at various locations throughout the country. In 1609, Philip III passed a decree that all *moriscos* were to be deported. Within five years, somewhere between 300,000 and half a million *moriscos* had been forcibly removed from the Peninsula.

There are parallels here to the non-White immigration problems that are rapidly multiplying in every corner of the White world, from North America to Europe to Australia. The main conclusion is that passing laws without having and employing the physical means to uphold those laws will not change things one iota. Passing laws without enforcement is akin to talk, and talk will not result in the separation and isolation that our race needs to continue along its own path. Forcible expulsion is the only solution that has any

chance of contributing to a secure future for our people. The White Spaniards figured it out in time; will we?

Thus ends our brief recounting of Spain's history through the Reconquest. Although the Reconquest had religious overtones, at root it was a racial struggle. In the end, by martial ardor, forced emigration and a few stake-burnings, White Spaniards had regained control of their country and their destiny. From our point of view today, it is easy to identify the mistakes made by our kinsmen in Spain centuries ago, but we ourselves often stand frozen as we watch our society make many of the same mistakes. And although the ultimate victory of the Spanish Whites was made at great price and came with many racial scars – such as some degree of intermarriage, which is inevitable when races live in close proximity – let us hope that we find in the end the will to succeed in our struggle, as the Spanish Whites did in theirs, and let us hope, as well, that our race emerges from this dark era with scars of only Reconquest-magnitude... rather than much worse.



Seeing recently arrived Third World immigrants hailed as "Americans," I am reminded of the remark made by the late, renowned scholar of the Classics, Dr. Revilo P. Oliver. He said you could take an adult White male and give him the almost identical appearance of an ancient Roman aristocrat. Dress him in a fine white toga with appropriate sandals or shoes, arrange his hair and beard in the fashion of the period, have him accompanied by eight or more slaves, and let him utter a few words of Latin or Greek. Here, at least, would be the facsimile of the early Roman patrician. But, the quintessential point was this: would he think like a Roman?

We have reason to believe the early aristocratic patricians — the descendants of the Italic invaders who came from beyond the Alps to occupy the plain of Latium — were of mixed Nordic and Alpine descent and differed racially from the plebeians, who were descended from earlier and later immigrations. However, according to the noted anthropologist, Carleton Coon, these patricians of the Roman Republic "were mostly Nordic in race." Whatever the case, their biological and national origins could hardly be more conclusive of a definite historical, cultural and racial tradition. And the fruit of that tradition was 500 years of rule which bore the mark of the farmer-soldier - statesman, whose virtues were honesty and thrift, patience, practicality, courage, endurance, and, uppermost, a sense of duty that was held with an almost religious tenacity.

Then, sadly, by foolishly allowing masses of diverse origin into their country, which were soon to replace them, the Romans themselves committed race, or what modern scholars prefer to call, "ethnic," suicide. So much so, in fact, that the majority of Roman citizens in 100 A.D. were not related at all to the Roman citizens in 100 B.C. As Dr. Oliver points out, "Decline in a civilization is always accompanied by a change in the composition, and deterioration in the quality of the population."

If it is almost impossible to believe that in the space of 200 years nearly the entire population of Rome and the Italian peninsula underwent such a demographic transformation, the authenticity of this assertion is well established by the findings of America's foremost 20th century scholar of ancient Rome, Professor Tenney Frank of Johns Hopkins University. In fact, it was Dr. Frank's contention that the rapid growth of slavery and the importation of Near Eastern

Slavery and Immigration: *The Fall of the Roman Empire*

By John W. Altman

slaves into Rome and Italy were so great that the racial constitution of Italy was seriously altered, if not entirely destroyed.

He was also convinced that their freed descendants, along with the increasing horde of immigrants that found their way to Rome, became the urban rabble that contributed greatly to the decline of old Roman institutions and the Republic itself. In an article in *American Historical Review* (July, 1916) entitled "Race Mixture in Roman Empire," he asks the question, "... Did Rome become a nation of ex-slaves and their offspring?" The facts and history of the matter tend only to the affirmative. In fact, Prof. Frank states his conviction that certain Roman writers, Juvenal and

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The vastness of the Roman Empire meant that all manner of races were able to immigrate and assimilate into Roman society. The extent of the Roman Empire is often underestimated by those with only a passing knowledge of Roman history: above, for example, are the silent ruins of the Roman city of Volubilis, situated in modern day Morocco. When the empire was at its height, huge regions in North Africa and the Middle East were included in its borders — with the inevitable and racially disastrous results of masses of non-White immigration.

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Tacitus in particular, were not exaggerating about this matter. "It is probable," he writes, "that when these men wrote (between 55—127 A.D.), a very small percentage of the free plebeians on the streets of Rome could prove unmixed Italian descent. By far the larger part - perhaps ninety per cent - had Oriental (Near Eastern) blood in their veins."

It was following the Second Punic War and the devastation created in Italy by Hannibal, who had put a large part of the population to the sword, that immense bodies of slaves were bought up in the East to fill the void. Also, it must not be overlooked that from that time forward and later during the first century B.C., while Rome's freeborn citizens were engaged in foreign wars and then wasted in the social and civil wars, the importation of captives and slaves continued unabated. Prof. Frank calls attention to the fact that during the early empire, "twenty to thirty legions, drawn of course from the best free stock, spent their twenty years of vigor in garrison duty, while the slaves, exempt from such services, lived at home and increased in number."

In the centuries that followed, numerous Roman commanders, in Rome's inadvertent quest for empire, brought into Italy from every part of the Mediterranean world - but mostly from Asia Minor — tens and scores of thousands of slaves taken in battle. We know that Pompey and Caesar together brought to Italy from their campaigns more than a million Asiatics and Gauls.

In the 2nd century B.C., when slaves began to be imported in sizeable numbers to work the large plantations (*latifundia*) of wealthy Romans and staff their households in the urban centers, it was not unusual for one owner to employ 500 slaves in his urban dwelling; and some rich planters are said to have possessed as many as ten, and even twenty thousand slaves. In the latter days of the Republic, it was fashionable to go abroad attended by large numbers of slaves, and the poet, Horace, speaks of the ridicule thrown upon Tullius the praetor, because he had no more than five slaves to accompany him from his villa to Rome.

As time passed and the slaves proliferated, the numbers mentioned are staggering. The accounts of Professors Frank and Madison Grant reveal that as early as the first century A.D., 0 to 90 percent of the urban population of the Roman Empire was of servile extraction.

Using the findings and estimate of the Roman scholar, Edward Gibbon, the 19th century lawyer and scholar, George Sawyer, in his work, *Southern Institute*, says that at the time of Claudius (41- 54 A.D.) the total

population of the Roman Empire was about one hundred and twenty million, half of whom were slaves. "... It is evident," declared Prof. Frank, "that the whole empire was a melting pot and that the Oriental was always and everywhere a very large part of the ore." More amazing still is that for most of the Empire period, of the 28 millions of population in Italy, slightly more than 20 million were slaves and their descendants. This is 5/7ths or over 70 percent of the population!

The influx of slaves, enormous as it was, was not the only source of diversity to Rome and its burgeoning empire. The offspring of slaves who were later manumitted, we are told, by a very liberal policy and became freedmen, were later joined by hordes of visitors of every hue and description, merchants and immigrants of varied origin who drifted to Rome to make it their place of livelihood and their permanent home. In the time of Cicero (106-43 B.C.), Rome's population was estimated to be in excess of 750,000 people, a great proportion of which were foreign born and freed slaves; and it is not overstated to say that Rome harbored all nationalities and ethnicities. Reflecting on this flood of diverse humanity, Prof. Frank asks the question: "Who are these Romans of the new type and whence do they come? How many are immigrants, and how many are of servile extraction? Of what race are they?"

He says that Seneca, the Stoic philosopher, makes a remark in a letter to his mother, which is often quoted a proof of this alien inundation of Rome, and his tone, according to Prof. Frank, is somewhat derisive of Rome:

"Of this crowd the greater part have no country; from their towns and colonies, in a word, from the whole globe, they are congregated. Some are brought by ambition, some by the call of public duty, or by reason of some mission, others by luxury which seeks a harbor rich and cornmodius for vices, others by the eager pursuit of liberal studies, others by shows, etc."

Like Rome, all the great cities of the Empire were cosmopolitan in their population. The satirist Juvenal refers to them as "starving myriads" and provides us information concerning some of their occupations and skills: Grammian, painter, augur, rhetorician, rope-dancer, conjurer, fiddler, and physician.

Scores of nationalities were mingled in the towns, and it was but natural that they brought with them their customs, moral standards, superstitions, religions, and cults. And they brought something else: As the historian R.H. Barrow remarks, "In the course of time distinction of race was largely forgotten...." And seeing all of this, the satirists never ceased calling attention to the "Orontes (a river in Syria) pouring its waters into the Roman Tiber."

And just who were "these Romans of the new type" - ex-slaves, descendants of slaves, immigrants, and others

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- who filled every Roman city with a conglomeration of varied origins to swell the urban mobs in the last century of the Republic? And from where did they come?

A glance at any series of maps exhibiting the growth of the early Roman Empire clearly shows that the advance is, with the exception of Spain, to the east and south. And so it was that the countries bordering on the eastern and southern Mediterranean — Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt, and Northern Africa — were the loci from which the greater part of the slave population and later immigrants were drawn. Greeks, Syrians, Egyptians, North Africans, Jews, those from the provinces of Asia Minor (too numerous to mention here), with a sprinkling of Celts and Germans, round out the complement. But, as Prof. Frank informs us, "... By far the larger portion came from the Orient, especially from Syria and the provinces of Asia Minor..." The long-term effects of this alien influx on Roman society, manners, the government, the culture, and the race of the old Roman nobility were, as would be expected, anything but beneficial. Not only was the old stock being rapidly depleted, partly by reason of its refusal to reproduce itself, but was now being recruited from foreign elements rather than from its own class. It was hardly surprising, noted one scholar, that the ancient virtues and ruggedness of the earlier Roman aristocrat were becoming only a memory. "Of course," notes Prof. Barrow, "social changes of this kind have their risks; ostentation, gross manners, avarice, corruption, and vulgarity could not be avoided." In the words of another commentator, these foreign, alien newcomers brought to Rome the political turbulence that had long characterized Greek and oriental cities.... Rich men bribed them on a lavish scale, and demagogues promised them sun, moon, and stars — at public expense."

Perhaps nowhere is this general debasement of morals and manners in Roman society better portrayed than in the *Satyricon*, the satirical novel of Petronius in the days of Nero. One of his principal characters is the wealthy freedman, Trimalchio, who having amassed an enormous fortune as a wine merchant, a money lender, and finally by investment in vast estates, proceeds to deport himself with vulgar extravagance, coarse display, and ill-bred boasting of himself at his famous dinner party. That he reflects an increasingly common type in imperial Roman society denotes the measure of the cultural transformation that marked the emerging plutocracy from the rapidly dwindling noble class. Money and wealth were becoming the arbiter and measure of everything.



Slavery in Rome: Non-White slaves in Rome gathering the grape harvest. Detail from a mosaic in the vault of the Church of Santa Costanza, fourth century AD.

As freed slaves and their descendants and increasing numbers of immigrants gradually but inevitably merged with the civil population, by the 2nd century A.D. the racial and cultural transformation of Rome and Italy had passed the point of no return. Amazingly, to make matters worse, the increase of this largely foreign rabble or proletariat was aided by the attitude and policy of the Romans themselves. Observing its dysgenic effect on Roman society, Dr. Lothrop Stoddard writes, "Roman society was divided into six classes. The sixth, or lowest, social class, made up of paupers, vagabonds, and degenerates, was exempt from civic duties, military service, and the payment of taxes. But was this class debarred from having children? Not at all. On the contrary, it was positively, encouraged to do so. These dregs of the Roman populace were termed 'proletarians,' 'producers of offspring.' In other words, a man might be incapable of civic duties, incapable of bearing arms, incapable of paying taxes, but was considered not only capable but specially apt for bearing children, who were accepted as his, contribution to society. Think what an attitude on racial matters this implies! No wonder Rome fell!"

The effect was to produce only succeeding generations of even "newer types" of Romans whose links, if any, with the greatness of the old Republic faded away with the passage of time. The extent of this loss of the early Roman character and virility may be gauged by the ease in which the barbarian, Alaric, and his horde of Visigoths were able to breach the walls of Rome in 410 A.D. to slay, burn, and pillage at will for three days. It is said that, instead of confronting a determined resistance and defense, his entry was effected by the assistance of traitors from within, and that the response of the Roman populace, after the slaughter had already begun, was one of refusal "to adjust their behavior accordingly and (to) continue to feast and bathe and indulge themselves with their fellow degenerate nobility

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NEWS SHORTS - NEWS SHORTS - NEWS SHORTS - NEWS SHORTS - NEWS SHORTS**Jewish Stranglehold on White House Intensifies**

President George W. Bush has appointed arch neo-con Jew Joshua Bolten as his Chief of Staff. Bolten, 51, has been director of the Office of Management and Budget for three years. Bolten is well known as one of the primary Jew neo-cons who agitated for the war against Iraq. President Bush also nominated another Jew staffer, Joel Kaplan, to serve as Bolten's deputy, putting him in charge of the daily policy planning.

Police Departments Drop Standards for Non-Whites

Police Departments all over America are dropping their entrance standards in an attempt to draw more non-Whites into the force. They have dropped their zero-tolerance policy on drug use and past gang association, eased restrictions on applicants with bad credit ratings, and tweaked physical requirements to make room for more female candidates or smaller male candidates, police officials said. Departments also offer crash courses in reading and remedial English for the written parts of the entrance exam, and provide strength and agility coaches for the physical part — all of which have raised concerns about how qualified some of the new personnel will be.

Harvard Academic Cowards Bow Before Jews

Harvard University has decided to remove its logo from a study that proves that Jews run American foreign policy, in order to distance itself from the study's conclusions. The study, published in March, was authored by Professor Stephen Walt of Harvard's Kennedy School of Government and Professor John Mearsheimer of the University of Chicago. It charged that American foreign policy has been subordinated to Israeli interests and accused the pro-Israel lobby of

responsibility for America's invasion of Iraq. The retraction of the university logo comes after Jews in the US and Israel hysterically denied the report, even though it was clear in black and white for all to see that it was perfectly accurate. Using slogans such as "it was taken from neo-Nazi sites" and other nonsense, the Jews have, in their usual tactics, indulged in name-calling rather than trying to disprove any of the paper's facts. Jew Congressman Eliot Engel of New York, in an interview with Haaretz, termed the study itself "a form of anti-Semitism and said that it deserved the American public's contempt."

Washington, D.C. to be Majority Non-White Within Ten Years

The minority population in the Washington region will become the majority in well under a decade, a benchmark of the racial and ethnic change that is reconfiguring the area's political, economic and social identity. Among residents younger than 40, minorities already outnumber Whites, and experts say the trends that have driven up those numbers are certain to continue. When it hits the majority-minority threshold, the Washington region will join a handful of the nation's largest metropolitan areas, among them Miami, Houston, Los Angeles and San Francisco. The New York City region will soon be among them. Washington will cross the threshold in four to eight years, according to various forecasts. The area's racial and ethnic minorities, who make up 47 percent of the population, are more likely to be in their young childbearing years than Whites. They have larger families, especially if they are immigrants.

Negro Males Dropping Out of Modern Society

Newly released statistics have shown that Negro males are almost completely dropping out of modern society: finishing high school is the exception,

legal work is scarcer than ever and prison has become almost routine. The new studies, by experts at Columbia, Princeton, Harvard and other institutions, show that the huge pool of poorly educated Negroes are becoming ever more disconnected from the mainstream society, and to a far greater degree than comparable White or Hispanic men.

These were among the recent findings:

- The share of young Black men without jobs has climbed relentlessly, with only a slight pause during the economic peak of the late 1990s.

- In 2000, 65 percent of Black male high school dropouts in their twenties were jobless — that is, unable to find work, not seeking it or incarcerated. By 2004, the share had grown to 72 percent, compared with 34 percent of White and 19 percent of Hispanic dropouts. Even when high school graduates were included, half of Black men in their twenties were jobless in 2004, up from 46 percent in 2000.

- Incarceration rates climbed in the 1990s and reached historic highs in the past few years. In 1995, 16 percent of Black men in their twenties who did not attend college were in jail or prison; by 2004, 21 percent were incarcerated. By their mid-thirties, 6 in 10 Black men who had dropped out of school had spent time in prison.

- In the inner cities, more than half of all Black men do not finish high school. Closer studies reveal that in inner cities across the country, more than half of all Black men still do not finish high school, said Gary Orfield, an education expert at Harvard and editor of "Dropouts in America" (Harvard Education Press, 2004).

Among Black dropouts in their late twenties, more are in prison on a given day — 34 percent — than are working — 30 percent — according to an analysis of 2000 census data by Steven Raphael of the University of California, Berkeley.

According to census data, there are about five million Black men ages 20 to 39 in the United States. 

NEWS SHORTS - NEWS SHORTS - NEWS SHORTS - NEWS SHORTS - NEWS SHORTS**BNP Rocks Britain with Dramatic Gains**

The pro-White British National Party has rocked the political establishment in Britain with dramatic gains up and down that country, including a spectacular breakthrough in the North London borough of Dagenham and Barking. All told, the party now holds 54 local council seats up and down the country, including 12 in the north London borough of Dagenham. In a further 50 seats, the party came to within 100 votes of winning. BNP leader Nick Griffin said in a BBC interview: "This is a revolt against the entire liberal political elite by the hardworking people of Britain who resent being taxed to have our country transformed."

Belgium: Four in Ten Jail Inmates are Immigrants

Four of the ten detainees in Belgian jails are of foreign extraction, Justice Minister Laurette Onkelinx has revealed. On 26 September 2005, there were 9,083 detainees in Belgium, 5,160 of whom were Belgians. However, more than 40 percent are immigrants. After Belgian nationals, the largest group of detainees is Moroccan nationals (1,071 or one in 10), followed by Algerians (323), Turkish (250) and Italians (249), newspaper *De Standaard* reported.

Arrests as Latvians Honor Anti-Communist Fighters

About 60 people have been arrested in Riga, Latvia, for defying a ban on rallies commemorating Latvians who fought with Nazi Germany during World War II. Riot police stepped in when about 200 nationalist demonstrators sought to march to the capital's Freedom Monument. Small scuffles broke out with left-wing protesters but there was no serious violence, police said. The ban was imposed in a bid to avoid a repeat of violence, which has marked Legionnaires' Day in recent years.

Veterans of the Latvian Legion, formed during the German occupation of Latvia, have held annual commemorations since the country regained independence from the Soviet Union in 1991.

Thousands of Nationalists March in Sofia

Thousands of nationalists from the Ataka movement in Bulgaria took to the streets of Sofia in April to protest against the influence of Turks in that country and against membership of the EU. The Ataka movement organizers said the crowd stood at about 50,000 at its largest point. The mass of people shut down entire sections of the city as they swarmed through the capital, demanding the government's resignation. Ataka received eight percent of the vote in last year's elections, and holds 21 of the 240 seats in parliament. The official celebrations marked Bulgaria's national day, March 3, which is the 128th anniversary since Bulgaria's Liberation from the five-century non-White Ottoman occupation.

Non-White "Airlines" Banned in Europe

The European Union has banned 92 airlines, all from non-White countries, from landing at European airports, declaring them unsafe by international standards and describing them as "flying coffins." The ban applies to cargo and passenger carriers from Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Sierra Leone, Swaziland and Liberia judged to have an "inadequate system for regulatory oversight" or insufficient safety standards. It will be enforced by all 25 EU nations, plus Norway and

Switzerland. EU Transport Commissioner Jacques Barrot said the EU was barring 50 carriers from Congo alone, 14 from Sierra Leone and seven from Swaziland, virtually ensuring that all airlines operating from those countries were prevented from flying to Europe. He said some planes used for flights to Europe and possibly elsewhere were "flying coffins," adding that safety controls in the listed nations were too weak.

UN Confirms Israel as amongst 'worst human traffickers'

A report released by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has cited Israel as among the top destinations in the trafficking of human beings, either for sexual exploitation or forced labor. Entitled "Trafficking in Persons: Global Patterns," the report said that Israel was as one of the worst offenders of illegal trade in human beings. It stated that the vast majority of human trafficking was in women and was for the purpose of sexual exploitation, with roughly 20 percent of the trade being in forced labor.

White Nationalists March in Madrid

Thousands of White Spanish Nationalists marched through the streets of the capital in April, carrying all the old banners of Spain's glorious past under Fascist leader Franco. The huge marched through the city singing and chanting nationalist slogans. Veterans from Spain's famous Blue Division that volunteered to fight on the side of the Axis Powers against the Communists on the Eastern Front in the Second World War also took part in the march.



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Heroes of Our Race Part 2: Captain James Cook

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An attempt to make a landing was opposed by the natives, and Cook had to travel some little distance along the coast before he could go ashore. He then hoisted the British flag and took possession of the eastern coast, giving it the name of New South Wales. Cook had made an important discovery, which would later shape the racial destiny of Australia and New Zealand: he had added a continent to the British Empire, and his fame as a maritime explorer was assured. As the first European to survey the rich verdant coasts on the eastern side of Australia, to James Cook belongs the honor of being the "real discoverer" of that continent. It was he who first saw that it was a land capable of colonization by White men. Others who had touched the north and west coasts had reported on the arid, unfruitful, and inhospitable character of the land they had seen.

Cook had accomplished all and more than he had hoped for, and he now made tracks for home. The return journey was not accomplished without incident. All the navigator's skill was called into play in overcoming the difficulties of the coast of New Holland. Shortly after touching at New Guinea, the ship was struck by lightning. Then, for the first time during the long voyage, the crew was attacked by malaria, and Cook lost some valuable men.

At last, on the 13th of July 1771, he reached home. Cook's first voyage, so rich in achievement, had lasted nearly three years, and it brought him honors and high praise from all quarters. The Admiralty marked their appreciation of his services by promoting him to commander, and commended him in the following terms: "Their lordships extremely well approve of the whole of your proceedings, and have great satisfaction in the account you have given them of the good behavior of your officers and men, and of the cheerfulness and alertness with which they went through the fatigues and dangers of the voyage."

The Search for Terra Australis — The Second Voyage

The object of his second voyage was to discover whether there was any truth in the story that an immense southern continent existed not far south of Australia. The expedition consisted of two vessels, the *Resolution* and the *Adventure*, with a total complement of 193 souls. The *Resolution*, on which Cook hoisted his flag, was built at Whitby.

Early in 1773, Cook crossed the Antarctic Circle, but soon afterwards found his passage to the south barred by a huge ice field. The search for the mysterious continent was carried on diligently for many months, and it was not until he had covered 3,500 leagues, without once seeing land, that Cook finally decided that the southern mainland existed only in the imagination. The winter was spent cruising among the Society Islands, where Cook made several new discoveries. His experience of the natives was much the same as on his previous voyage. For the most part they were friendly and anxious to trade, offering large quantities of native produce in exchange for useful manufactured articles. Like their neighbors on King George Island (Tahiti), they were much addicted to stealing.

On one occasion, one of the scientists had his boots and stockings taken from him, and was compelled to walk about the stony shore on his bare feet, until he could attract attention to his predicament. The natives of another island were treated to a performance on the bagpipes, which interested them so much that, later, travelers in that part of the world questioned about the strange musical instrument introduced to them by those pioneer navigators. On another of the islands discovered by Cook, the natives threw themselves on their faces when he landed. Later, he added to his triumphs by discovering the large island of New Caledonia, in September 1774.

When the *Resolution* returned home on the 30th of July 1775, Cook had covered, in the course of his great voyage, a distance equal to nearly three times the equatorial circumference of the earth. He had re-mapped the South Seas, and had added considerably to the world's knowledge of that part of the globe. In honor of the illustrious services he had rendered to science, he was made a Fellow of the Royal Society.

The greatest of all Captain Cook's achievements, surpassing in importance even his remarkable contributions to geographical knowledge, was his discovery of the means of preserving the health of sailors during long voyages. The dreadful disease of scurvy was almost entirely eliminated as a result of the simple precautions he adopted. His method was to keep the ships well aired by means of fires, and to include in the ration allowance a plentiful supply of sauerkraut, which he cunningly popularized amongst the crew by first restricting it to the officers' mess, making the ordinary sailors think it was something highly desirable. Back in London, after presenting a paper on the treatment and prevention of scurvy, Cook, the man with no formal

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education, was presented by the Royal Society with the Copley gold medal.

The Search for the Northwest Passage – The Third Voyage

For a long time, the government had been anxious to discover a northwest passage from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and, early in 1776, their aspirations in this direction took definite shape. Unanimous as they were in thinking that Captain Cook was the man most fitted to lead the proposed expedition, the lords of the Admiralty hesitated to call on the now 48-year old hero for further sacrifice. His long-suffering wife and six children had already seen their family head be absent for years at a time.

Finally, the Admiralty asked the famous explorer to suggest someone to whom they could entrust the responsibility of leadership. Cook proposed several likely young men, but, one by one, his suggestions were vetoed, until, at last, he exclaimed, "Very well, I'll go myself." Delighted that they had secured the man they wanted, the Admiralty detailed their instructions and on the 12th of July 1776, Cook left Plymouth in the *Resolution*, bound once more for the Pacific.

In order to clear up one or two uncertain points that had arisen in connection with his previous discoveries, Cook revisited some of the South Sea Islands. Then, turning north, he came upon the Hawaiian Islands, which he named the Sandwich Islands in honor of the Earl of Sandwich, who then held the office of First Lord of the Admiralty. Only later was the native name of Hawaii returned to the landmass.

The American coast was his next objective and, on arrival there, he sailed northward to a point a little beyond the Bering Strait. Here, to his chagrin, he encountered a tremendous wall of ice, which prevented further progress and put an end to his dream of finding the elusive northwest passage.

Greatly disheartened at his failure, he decided to winter at the Sandwich Isles. Here, tragedy awaited him. The wisdom and humanity Cook had invariably displayed in his dealings with the natives had won their regard and confidence, but, when these pale-faced visitors showed signs of settling down in their midst, they grew suspicious and evinced a strong desire that Cook and his men should take their departure. Relations gradually grew more and more strained and, after several minor disturbances, matters were brought to a head when the natives stole one of the belongings to the ship.

Intent on making a peaceful settlement with the king, Cook landed with a small escort of marines. He was conducted into the king's presence, but, while engaged in peaceful negotiations with the king, news was received that a native chief had been killed by a shot fired from the ship: The natives, who had gathered round, immediately raised angry cries, and one of them menaced the English captain with a long iron spike. The situation became desperate and, after Cook had shot one man, ordered his escort to fall back slowly towards the sea. None dared to approach the captain while he faced them. When, however, turned for an instant to give an order, he was savagely struck down. At once, others pounced on him, and completed the murderous attack.

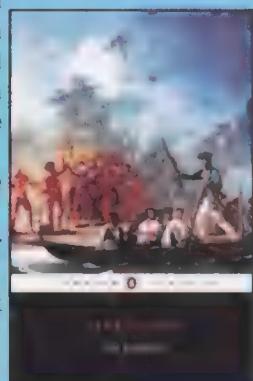
Thus tragically, on the 14th of February 1779, did this great British maritime explorer meet his end. After some hesitation, the natives handed over his mutilated remains, and these were committed to the deep, with appropriate honors, a week after he met his death.

Cook was a daring explorer, with exceptional intelligence and imagination. To these qualities, as much as to his courage, popularity, and noble conception of duty, his remarkable success due. In the course of his great and useful life, he had surveyed a greater length of coast than any other man, re-mapped the Pacific, and had given to his race and nation the lands now known as Australia and New Zealand. In more ways than one, James Cook epitomized the Aryan adventurer spirit, and as a result, his name is still synonymous with travel and exploration to this day, even to space travel with his most famous ship, the *Endeavour*, lending its name to the Space Shuttle of the same name.

Essential Reading:

THE JOURNALS OF CAPTAIN COOK (Edwards, editor.) Captain Cook's Journals provide his vivid first-hand account of his three extraordinary expeditions. These charted the entire coast of New Zealand and the east coast of Australia, and brought back detailed descriptions of Tahiti, Tonga, and a host of until then unknown islands in the Pacific. The journals amply reveal the determination, courage and skill that enabled Cook to wrestle with the continuous dangers of uncharted seas and the problems of achieving a relationship with the peoples whose unannounced guest he became. 646 pages, including index, plus some additional maps, Soft Cover. Catalog Item: 1051, US \$9.95. Order from:

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until the end finally came." It is but another of innumerable illustrations of the sometimes subtle but enduring changes that accompany the alteration of an original stock, the mere discussion of which in the modern world is "swept under the rug" to accommodate the dictates and fashion of Political Correctness. In other words, all of this, then as now, tended to break down class and race distinctions, the maintenance of which is absolutely essential to racial integrity in any community where more than one race is found.

This is not to say that the problem as it then existed was totally ignored by those who saw what was happening and had the authority to correct it. Seeing the damage being done by the influx of Greek and Oriental freedmen, the Emperor Augustus attempted to check the inundation and displacement of the old Roman stock with the passage of the so-called Julian Laws.

Manumission of slaves was restricted, and the rights of citizenship were denied to freedmen of the first generation after slavery. Special disabilities were placed on the unmarried and those without children. But such measures had come too late to reverse the racial and ethnic transformation that had already taken place.

Our discussion of the effects of slavery and immigration on ancient Rome would be incomplete without a word about the well known but much-maligned historian and anthropologist, Madison Grant. Author of the prescient but controversial book, *The Passing Of The Great Race*, Prof. Grant is unsparing in his criticism and condemnation of a system that allowed and abetted such a disintegrating effect. He writes: "This importation of slaves and the ultimate extension of the Roman citizenship to their manumitted descendants and to inferior races throughout the growing Empire and the losses in internal and foreign wars, ruined the State." The descendants of these slaves he describes as "Romanized Orientals, the most important element in the Roman melting pot." And even as we read in some accounts that this system of easy manumission was partly the result of a "lack of race prejudice in Rome," what could be worse for the racial and political health of the Roman State than for these people to be given the honor and privilege of Roman citizens and to make their influence felt as voters with but the vaguest awareness, if any, of the forms and traditions of the older order, but, nevertheless, "jealous of their own rights of Bread and the Circus?"

Prof. Frank plumbed the heart of the matter when he remarked that "Narcissus and Pallas (freedmen in the service of the Emperor Claudius) might be sagacious politicians, but they were not expected to be statesmen concerned with the continuity of the *mos maiorum* (the customs of the ancestors)."

The government, of course, and what was left of the aristocracy did not escape the consequences of this suicidal policy. The deterioration in the quality of the population was also seen in the Senate, as the power and prestige of this once august body declined. We are informed by Tacitus that in Nero's day (54-68 A.D.) a great many of Rome's senators and knights were descendants of slaves and "that the native stock had dwindled to surprisingly small proportions." In the time of Trajan and Hadrian (9-13 A.D.) members of the Senate now included many Greeks, North Africans, and Orientals. By the third and fourth centuries, "even the aristocracy at Rome," writes Prof. Frank, "was almost completely foreign."

By the forthright, wrote outspoken Madison Grant, this melancholy outcome was viewed with little or no surprise. "Regarded in the light of the facts the fall of Rome ceases to be a mystery. The wonder is that the State lived on after the Romans were extinct.... So entirely had the blood of the Romans vanished in the last days of the Empire that sorry bands of barbarians wandered at will through the desolated provinces."

While it is readily acknowledged, as the critics of this position are quick to point out, that the effects of slavery and immigration were not the only reasons for Rome's decline and fall, such criticism does nothing to justify the deplorable situation that existed then or remedy the same situation that now exists with us. Why study the past at all, if not to avoid the errors and pitfalls of earlier ages and peoples?

So, have we learned nothing from history? The legislation of 1965, which abolished the National Origins principle, replacing Europeans with non-White Third Worlders, has been nothing less than catastrophic. The chief sponsors of this bill assured everyone at the time that no racial or ethnic changes in the population would result; but, of course, they knew exactly what they were doing and that this had been a prime Communist goal for decades. Our "open borders" policy is no less catastrophic - and treasonous!

According to the best demographic estimates, we are given 50 years before the White population in America becomes a minority. What the country will be and look like 200 years from 1965, if nothing happens to halt the flood of immigration, both legal and illegal, can easily be imagined. Ancient Rome is our best example and warning.

The American people and their Constitution have been betrayed by the leaders of both political parties for material and political gain. The primary victims - the White people of America - can take action now through the electoral process, or they can passively wait until they and their descendants have become strangers in their own land. The decision is theirs. They must act now.

THE SACK OF WASHINGTON

Stanton leapt out of bed as his front door splintered. "This is it," he thought. "I thought it might take longer for them to track me down." He had practiced his moves for this event a hundred times.

Grabbing the overnight rucksack laying next to his bed, Stanton hit the activation switch discreetly hidden behind his bedside table, before diving through the open trapdoor into the cellar. He pulled it shut as he heard the SWAT team clumping down the passage. There's a nasty surprise waiting for them, he thought, as he pulled open the second trapdoor in the corner of the cellar. Beneath it lay the crouch height tunnel — reinforced with simple storm water drain concrete molds — which led all the way away to the bushes in the open fields several hundred yards beyond the back of his property.

As Stanton ran down the tunnel, the noises of the SWAT team banging around in his house grew fainter. Very soon, he could not hear them at all. Although the passage was dark, he knew his way by instinct. There was no time for anything else. The tunnel exit was, however, covered in dirt, and although he had regularly come along and moved it around, the rain over the past few weeks had compacted against the inward opening door, and he knew he would have to dig his way out.

Sure enough, it took him a few minutes of hacking with the shovel left especially for that purpose next to the door, and when Stanton finally emerged in the dark night air, he could once again hear the SWAT choppers and clearly see the flashing lights of their vehicles.

Nestling down in the soft sand bank, Stanton watched carefully — this timing had to be just right. At last, through the flashing lights, which continually interspersed the darkness around his house, he managed to make out the senior officer in command of the SWAT team by the epaulettes he was wearing. "Pompous ass," thought Stanton. "He acts the big deal, but the lower ranks have to do the house penetration, and he will only walk in afterwards."

Within a few minutes, this was exactly what happened: the commanding officer, accompanied by what appeared to be the senior NCOs of the unit — funny how the elite units are almost all White, Stanton thought, a glimmer of regret flashing through his mind — went into the house as the team confirmed that they could not find anyone there.

Stanton counted to five, and then dialed the sole pre-programmed cell phone number on the cell phone in his rucksack. As the signal on the anonymous prepaid phone flashed through the cell relay towers, the receiving phone — adjusted to set off the detonator hidden within the Cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine, also known as RDX, charge packed into the ceiling boards, clicked into life. It was a trick Stanton had learned from the Iraqis during the war in

By Richard Preston

Chapter Three from the Second American Revolution

that country. The orange explosion blew the roof right off the house and three of the outside walls as well. The pompous commanding officer, his senior team members and two-thirds of the entire arrest team never knew what hit them, as they were instantly torn apart by the force of the detonation. Stanton turned away, and started walking slowly across the field with its dense corn. The SWAT team, or what was left of it, would be too busy with its own crisis now to worry about him.

As Stanton ambled up to the small barn he had earlier rented under another name, he considered the events. Things had moved really quickly since the night of the assassinations around Washington, DC. It had not taken the press — or the public, for that matter, and that was probably more important — to understand the message that had been sent.

Even the dimmest Backwoods Joe, whose knowledge of Jews was confined to an understanding that they were a people who just appeared in the Bible a lot and didn't eat pork — suddenly knew that there were a hell of a lot of Jews in the Government — or at least there were — and that there was something peculiar about that.

The liberal establishment had, of course, been thrown into a complete frenzy, and the second wave attack team — of which Stanton was not part — which had gone in to neutralize the state security agencies — had met with spectacular failure when one of the main vehicles designed to penetrate the National Intelligence Agency compound, had inexplicably broken down outside the main gate, and almost the entire team had been arrested. It was a stunning setback, and all the White Liberation Army cells in the greater northern Virginia area had immediately scattered to their second safe house network, presuming, correctly as it turned out, that the arrested team members would be interrogated violently, and those who did not tell what they knew, would be tortured into doing so. The state had long since given up with the subterfuge it had initially used in the wake of the Iraqi War debacle, where it had shipped prisoners overseas to countries like Egypt or Israel to be tortured, out of the public's gaze. The State Security and Patriot Amendment Act, had given the intelligence agencies the discretionary power to set up their own camps within the continental United States, over which civilian courts had no jurisdiction or access, and now the torturers operated with impunity in those camps. Stanton was on top of developments — the daily briefings passed through his hands at his job at the Canadian embassy, and when he saw the notification of the arrest of

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THE SACK OF WASHINGTON

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the second attack team, he had immediately left his office, gone home, packed a few belongings, and set off for his first tier safe house – the one now blown up – with the certain knowledge that the now arrested second team leader would have knowledge of Stanton's identity and would be coerced into passing it on.

As it turned out, he had some 48 hours grace before the arrest teams swooped on his now empty house and office. Stanton mused as he thought what the Canadian ambassador must have thought as he realized that one of his senior staffers was actually one of these 'militant White racists.' The old man must have wanted to die, Stanton thought, thinking back to the very overt racial discussions he had had with the ambassador, who was one of those old school types who agreed with everything Stanton had to say in private, but never dared say it in public, much less act on what he really thought.

That was like the majority of Whites, Stanton thought, harking back to this truth when it was first pointed out to him by White Liberation Movement information pieces a few years ago. The vast majority of Whites actually do not like their country being overrun with non-Whites, and in private, will object. But they won't act upon what they think, and as long as they perceive the liberal establishment to be in charge, they will meekly go along with the status quo.

But it wasn't them upon which the WLM had focused its energies: it was on the minority of free-thinking Whites, whose numbers had been steadily growing all the while. Building upon these discontented people, the WLM had built a network, which was now being put to the test. It would be the final test of the will of the White people of the world, the WLM leader had told everyone at the beginning, and all knew that he was not joking. The time was a quarter to twelve on the racial clock. Already, huge areas of the country have been totally overrun with Third Worlders, and if this move did not succeed, White Western civilization would be destroyed forever.

Somehow that knowledge spurred people on to take risks that they would otherwise not normally have undertaken. It was better, they said, to die as free White people than to live in slavery in a non-White hell. And so the decision had been taken, almost by osmosis, to resort to armed uprising.

All these thoughts ran through Stanton's mind as he pulled the Harley Davidson Dyna Super Glide out of the barn. It purred into life. Ah, in another time, this would be a passion instead of an instrument, Stanton thought, setting off down the road towards the Interstate that would take him to the second tier safe house.

"Right men, the damage has been restricted to Maryland cells four and five, and northern Virginia's number

three unit, said the Eastern States area commander to the command team, assembled in the warehouse in the historically symbolic town of Lexington. "However, we are awaiting new orders, and so can't launch anything yet."

Stanton put up his hand. "We can't let the pressure die off," he said with determination. "We have to keep the pot boiling, otherwise the whole thing will just fizzle out."

The rest of room looked at him expectantly, but said not a word. Stanton continued. "I request permission to assemble a team for a further strike within the next few days," he said, cutting it short so as not to divulge what he had in mind to the group. This was the pre-established rule, and everyone knew it.

The Eastern States commander looked at Stanton quizzically. "Well, I suppose standing order 17 does say that if there is a breakdown in communications, responsible unit officers can act alone. Do you guarantee it will serve the ends of our struggle?" Stanton answered affirmatively, and so the go-ahead was given for the second great strike.

The Two Million Man March on Washington, DC had been in the planning stage for over two years, with the organizers trying to emulate and better the non-White marches on the capital city of previous decades. Of course, the turnout was greatly aided by the fact that the racial balance of the city itself, and most of the nearby regions had long since been overwhelmed by an assortment of races from every corner of the earth. The signposts were almost all now either in Spanish, Korean, Mandarin or Arabic, to the point that even the Negroes were being squeezed out of the city.

Nonetheless, the non-White demands on the ever-shrinking White population continued without end. Every single problem the non-Whites experienced, was attributed to White causes. When they did poorly at the already downgraded schools, it wasn't because they had low IQs and were unable to adapt to White standards, it was because Whites had "discriminated" against them through "cultural bias."

When Whites automatically moved away from the non-White residential areas, it wasn't because Whites couldn't bear to live amongst the Third World filth and chaos that accompanied the non-Whites, but rather it was "White racism." When Whites moved out, they took their tax dollars with them, and the resultant collapse of infrastructure was not because the non-Whites were incapable of generating any wealth, it was because the 'White racists' were deliberately withholding services from the non-Whites, and so on, it never ended. And the Two Million Man March was going to voice all these grievances. The Negrified DC police force – the Hispanics and other races seemed to have a natural aversion to joining the police force – had already announced that it was struggling to cope with its own preparations.

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The general chaos was compounded by the now-routine non-White run inefficiency of almost everything, from traffic lights through to public transport and, of course, by the almost total absence of any White government officials from anywhere on the streets, except in heavily armored vehicles and helicopters – this the result of the assassination strike of Eagle Day, which had terrified all the politicians (and, which in at least one case, had terrified Senator Levinstein quite literally to death as he had collapsed from a heart attack on the senate floor when the full extent of the strike had become known.)

It was all ideal stuff for Stanton. He knew from the security briefings when he was still gainfully employed at the Canadian embassy — which had officially helped the hunt for him by providing his full personnel record to the state security agency – that a very large number of the CCTV cameras in the city were no longer functional, being regularly vandalized by the Central American M-13 drug gangs who virtually owned the streets.

The route of the march had also been announced publicly: all Stanton had to do was to gather together a small group of his most trusted men, and set the explosive devices at strategic points along the route. They had to be high concentrate explosives, filled with shrapnel, to cause maximum casualties amongst the crowd. If they did their job well enough, the non-Whites would quickly turn their already pent up anti-White sentiment into a rage, and loot the city once and for all.

The explosives were easy enough to obtain from the store in the Shenandoah Valley, which Stanton and the Eastern States command had built up over the previous two years. The shrapnel was provided by a sympathetic hardware store owner in Leesburg, who had been buying large quantities of untraceable nuts and bolts for years, in preparation for such an event.

Stanton and his team spent two weeks preparing everything at the safe house at Front Royal, taping bags of nuts and bolts to the eleven charges they made up. Another trick learned from the great Iraq War debacle was that of the shape charge – a cunning innovation which entailed fitting the explosive device into a customized foam covering, to resemble a rock, a piece of paving or any other innocuous-looking everyday item. Stanton was particularly proud of one that looked like a trash can. The shape charge was then placed in its position and, because it didn't look out of the ordinary, attracted no attention.

Zero day arrived: Stanton and his men had had a good night's rest, having placed all the shape charges at the pre-selected spots along the march route some two days before, to miss the very cursory and highly ineffectual sweep the few obese Negro policemen had done along the route the night and morning before the march. Stanton had planned the shape charges to be spread out along a large section of the march's route — and had rigged them all to be detonated

simultaneously, using the simple prepaid cell phone technology, pioneered once again, by the Arabs.

The marchers came up the street, cheering and chanting, celebrating their victory over the Whites who had long since fled the city. Stanton and his men, with their hair dyed black and with run-proof skin darkening cosmetics, mingled inconspicuously with the individuals of indeterminate race who made up the heaving mass of people hanging around on the streets of the once great city.

The timing had to precise. The march was set to begin at 9 am at Dupont Circle and move down towards Union Station, turning right at Mount Vernon Square, past the Washington Convention Center, towards the White House, veering left on 14th Street towards The National Mall and ending at the Lincoln Memorial. Stanton wanted to catch the majority of the crowd while they were between Du Pont Circle and Mount Vernon Square. The buildings along the road made ideal reflective shields to concentrate the blasts.

By 9:30, the first third of the massive crowd was shuffling off as planned. Stanton's heart raced: things were going according to plan. At 9:45 he gave the signal to his team to withdraw towards the National Jewish Historical Society of Greater Washington, where they would have a superb view up the road towards Mount Vernon Square. By 10:00, they, and the crowd, were in position. Stanton took out his cell phone, and dialed the activation number.

The detonations were indeed almost simultaneous, as he had planned. The roar of the blasts and the noise of shattering windows was all that Stanton could hear for a few seconds and then a cloud of smoke and dust enveloped their view. Stanton turned around, and saw that his team was already making tracks towards Union Station. Time to leave, he thought. You don't want to be in this town once this crowd realizes what has happened.

One thing about the non-Whites: they were utterly predictable, as Stanton later remarked. As soon as the dust had settled – literally – and the massive non-White crowd understood that nearly 900 of their numbers had been killed outright and several thousand injured, they behaved exactly as Stanton had wanted: they turned on the city in an orgy of destruction and violence, burning whole stretches to the ground in an inferno not seen since the War of 1812. Stanton took particular note that they had also looted the museums along the mall, trashing what they could not carry away. He took personal pleasure in seeing TV coverage of the Holocaust Memorial Museum and its neighbor, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, both going up in flames.

Not even the FBI headquarters along Pennsylvania Avenue had been able to withstand the rage of hundreds of thousands of non-Whites.

Stanton laughed out loud: the mobs had achieved what the WLA could not by itself hope to do: take out all the nerve points in the capital city.



Letters to the Editor

Letters are invited from readers: please keep them succinct. Email: editorial@natvan.com. Post: NVM Letters, P.O. Box 330, Hillsboro, West Virginia, 24946, USA. We reserve the right to edit for content and style.

NV Better than Ever

Sir, - May I dare say it too and then some. This magazine now consistently surpasses in overall quality as compared to the issues done previously. In this judgment I am factoring in content, professionalism and on time delivery. I have been a reader of NV for a very long time; forever it seems and sometimes it would feel like an "eternity" between issues. So much so that at that time I was very reluctant to suggest that anyone purchase a subscription. Not any more. I am anxious for the day when this magazine rivals the level of readership of other news and commentary magazines of both the Right and the Left of the systems political dichotomy.

Dr. William Pierce, the founder of NV magazine, would be very proud to see what is being done this past year. This flagship publication is but one of many aspects of the seriousness and quality of its parent organization, the National Alliance. I encourage all first time readers to take out a subscription, read and become enlightened. And current subscribers, if you are not a member of National Alliance, please pause and reread the back cover of #131. The assault against our people quickens each day. It is an assault against you and the hour is late. Take it personal. Make that stand. Join your strength with thousands of others. In these dark times, resistance is Life. The victory of Life is your membership with us. Join, work, struggle and LIVE...for yourself, for your children and grandchildren, for all generations yet to come. - JR, California

Heard the ADV on Air

Sir,
I heard your wonderful program on WWRB tonight. Thanks for the information, as always it was useful. Bless you for being on the air. - AR, Virginia

No Such Thing as Free Press

Sir,
There is no such thing as a free press, except in small, private newspaper publishing houses. What's more, there is a vast difference between freedom of the press and freedom of speech. All the big money concerns pander to the government in

power, because business' principal loyalty is to money and governments can wreck income. We have seen a recent example in Zimbabwe.

In South Africa, for instance, MPs can bandy phrases such as "too pale and make" and "lily-white" and it gets splashed all over the countryside by the press. Yet you, a mere citizen, writes a letter about "too dark and female" or "coal black" and it won't see the light of day - racial you see! The press also employs only correspondents with a solid governmental point of view. The heavy hand of Political Correctness (press censorship) has the press firmly in control.

- PR, Cape Town, South Africa

Feature Robert Matthews in Heroes of Our Race

Sir, - I have just read issue #131, this issue is one the best I have read so far. I enjoyed your piece on Richard Wagner, his musical genius still inspires people to this very day. Maybe in the future you could put Robert Matthews in the Heroes of our Race section, there are many people who would like to see him there, and maybe some would not, but the fact of the matter is, he is a hero, he is the ideal Aryan hero. He decided he would start fighting back against those forces who were out to put an end to his race and nation, and he knew by doing so he would lose his life. I think if our idea is to succeed, in the end, we will need people who are made of the material of which Robert Matthews was.

- DH, Idaho.

Keep Hard News!

Sir, - It would be a great pity to leave out the "News Feature" from the magazine. It adds greatly and the magazine would not be the same without it. - JN, Texas

Repatriation is Possible

Sir, - I would like to bring some recent historical precedents for repatriation to your readers' attention. They should all be borne in mind by those White nationalists who might view repatriation as unfeasible.

#1) Algeria - before Algeria's independence in 1962, the population included approximately 1 million Europeans, 80 of them born in Algeria. Virtually all of them were expelled (or made

to feel unwelcome and decided to leave) after 1962.

#2) During the Great Depression in the USA, there was a "repatriation program" created by President Hoover that ran from 1929 - 1940. During that period, one million Mexicans were deported to Mexico. Sixty percent of them were U.S. citizens. 400,000 were California residents (in 2004, some 5,000 still living deportees tried to sue the state of California, but Governor Schwarzenegger vetoed it.)

#3) During the 1950s, 1.5 million Mexicans were deported by the Border Patrol during "Operation Wetback."

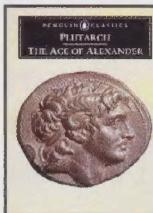
These above examples, along with the many expulsions of Asians living in African countries in the 1970s, should help convince Whites that repatriation is indeed a feasible solution and not just wishful thinking. - JC, NY

Pagan Origins of European Culture

Sir, - Thank you for the interesting article "We Wish You a Merry Yule - the Pagan Origins of European Culture" (NV #129). In addition to the points you have raised, there are a large number of interesting parallels between the pagan cult of Mithraism and Christianity: Mithras was born of a virgin given the title "Mother of God"; The Mithraic cult believed in a celestial heaven and a hell; The Mithraic cult taught that its followers would have immortality and eternal salvation; The Mithraic cult taught that there would be a final day of judgment in which the dead would resurrect, and a final conflict between good and evil that would destroy the existing order; The Mithraic cult required its followers to be baptized; The Mithraic cult had a ceremony in which followers drank wine and ate bread to symbolize the body and blood of Mithras; The Mithraic cult held Sundays as a sacred day; The Mithraic cult celebrated the birthday of their god annually on December the 25th; The Mithraic cult taught that after their god's earthly mission had been accomplished, he took part in a Last Supper with his companions before ascending to heaven, to forever protect the faithful from above. (Sources: Cumont, Franz. *Les Mystères de Mithra*. Dover Publications, 1956; Cumont, Franz. *The Oriental Religions in Roman Paganism*. Dover Publications, 1956.) - AK, Va

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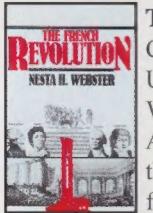
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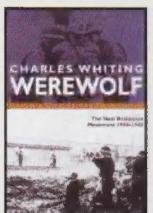
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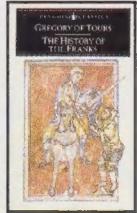
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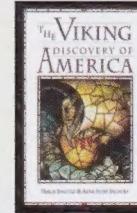
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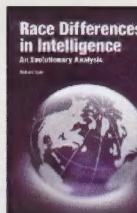
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Richard Lynn

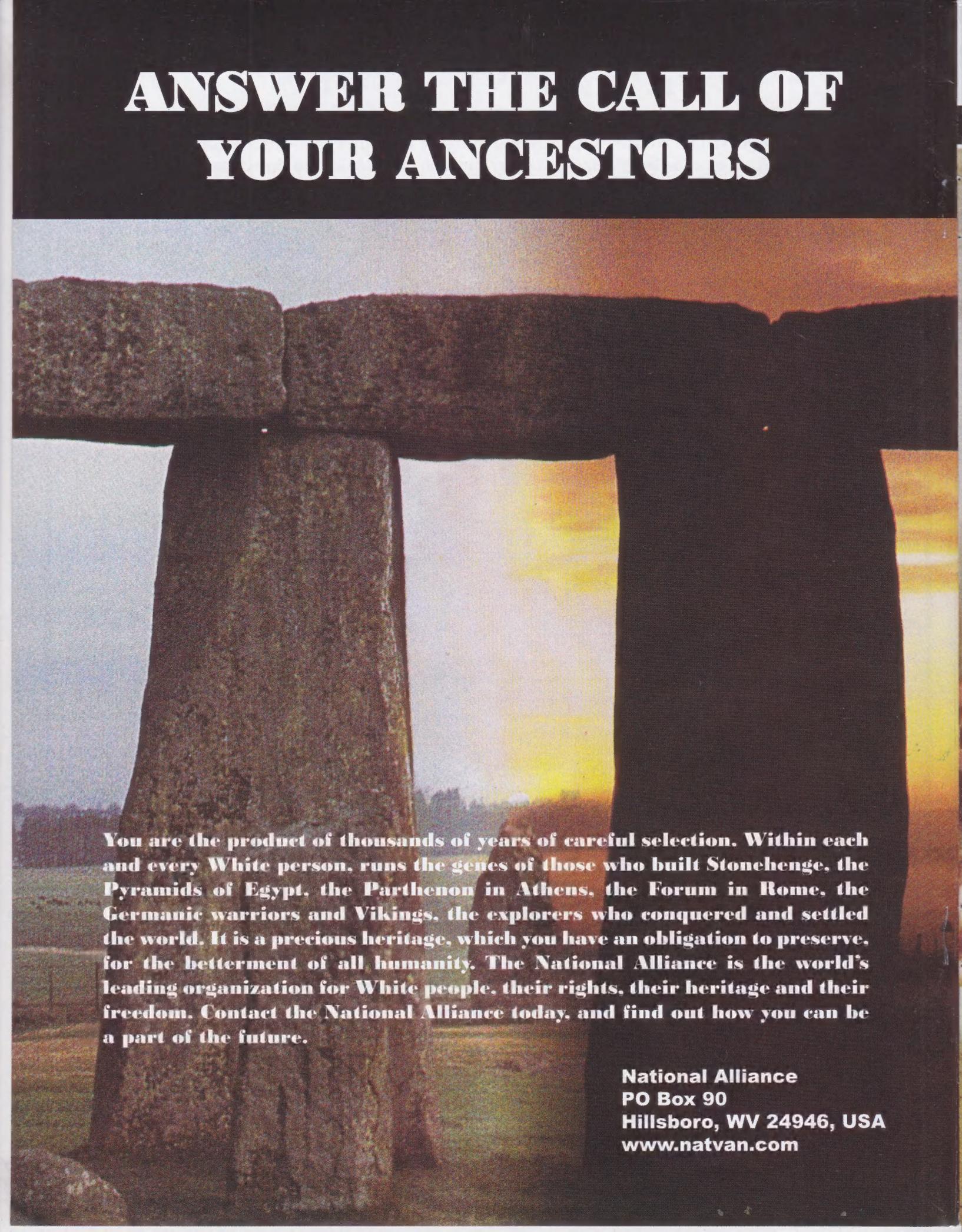
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